X---No. 25.

mily School. IN. MASS.

Young Ladies.

E, MASS.

or Classical bran s, \$15; teacher, M. of Italian and French CUSHING, Ass not Pupil. MACK, Prince

REUX. Printer. Boston.

E. ore recently occupi b. G. Congress squar the old stand. with a complete as-

on to all department to execute all or other. The patron is respectfully solution March 13. OKS.

A, by the author INDIA, by GROS WHALL,

f Rooms.) Sheetings, Shirting hs, Cassimeres, Sa Embroideries, Bla

reet,

STORE. he practised without ded to practise it iffer goods at the lowere will be no abat

ARTICLES, Raz Soups, Combs, Ha which are offered Comb and Perfume Old South. -16-4t.

e it has not been o now induced to ope it, to such persons advertising mediation among people very religious denot etic portion of c hemselves of the rging the number all classes, whe ndvantageous as lay. Especially a dvertise in our any manner to the al or moral; since t

ne very reasonable BERATOR. oring, Sandwich; B.
Chatcher, Barutable
Dennis; George O.
rown, Andorer; John Clement, Tauss

s, Pawtucket ;-Wm nd Thomas Van Rac-S. Morton, Albany: ohn H. Barker, Pera; Charles Marriott,

II. 3Heghany; J. B.

Nest Grore; JoPeart, Enterprise;

B. Kent, Andrew;

Rev. C. A. Boyl,

M. Philadelphin,

thi; Charles Olent,

eyaborg; Ahnet G.

Uls, Oberlin; James

Kew Lisbon; Joseph

GENERAL.

stmaster may each or of a newspaper, is person, and frank the should always desig



TEMMS.—\$250 per annum, payable in ad-of \$3.00 at the expiration of six months. Letters and communications must be FOST PAID AFFERTISHMENTS making less than a square will end three times for 75 cts.: one square for \$100. Mr. Isaac Knapp, the late publisher,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .--- NO. 26.

FFUGE OF OPPRESSION. nel Webster 'Bowing the Knee 'in behalf of

itical meeting, held at Alexandria, D. C. of which he shamelessly avowed his own pey, and that of his party at the North, to the smou with a rod of iron. We copy below of his speech which contain the avowal

Read it, whig abolitionists of the and then say whether you will sustain a man of addressing any considerable number of not deny that he embraced the occasion

Kentucky, Preston of South Carolina, and

greatest pleasure.
repeated the expression of his high satisat heing enabled to address, directly, a midlence, on topics in which the North the have a common interest. He knew he ened to by Virginians—full of the feelings of men—and pledged as deeply to the for-the South, as deeply as men can be on this as grave—and here, before such an auditoed to declare his determination to do all North. On those questions you (exclaimed ebster) are Whigs, and I am a Whig. ense cheering, in the midst of which, a stout

mn cried out, 'Boys, do you hear that? luced still more applause.]
antinued Mr. W.) are Virginians. I be-But our enemies shall

the Old Bay State! But our enemies shall parate the Whigs of the Old Bay State from aigs of the Old Dominion!

Those three cheers (said he, rising in enum commensurate with that of the audience) a heard of at Bunker Hill, on the anniversary norable battle there, and the hills of Mas-shall reverberate with the cheers of her answering back the cheers of Virginia.

A voice in the crowd, 'we will nev-North, I repel it as a foul and unfounded cal-We of New England are bound to you by red compact, the Constitution of the United That instrument secures all your rights, roperty to be governed and disposed of as it;—and I tel. you, for one, that not one jot e fit;—and I tel. you, for one, that not one jot e of that compact shall ever be violated with usent. What, fellow citizens, have you to from the people of Massachusetts? What you to apprehend, on this vital subject, from m of your soil, descended from your best Vir-stock, your own William Henry Harrison,— aid of Virginia, with the blood of the Revolu-tion of nodermalence coursing in his veins? Canof independence coursing in his yeins? Can plough, to administer the Government, that ruhless hands on the institutions among was born and educated? o!" was responded by his auditory, as with

y No, too.' We of the North and South will fellowship and friendly communion in this I stand in the presence of distinguished into Court;—and ask them as witnesses to de-to you whether I and my political friends of the regard to your entire and individual control substitution of the s say, whether we may not all come to that on which existed when Virginia and Massats took counsel together-in the days of the on-when Washington and Hancock joined their feelings, their hopes, and acted formus cause—when Massachusetts Town! How many sons of Massachusetts

resent, when the British laid down their the foot of Virginia! SHITTENDEN answered most cordially to the Webster had made upon him as a witness; at their head, were as strongly and sin-(said Mr. Crittenden) and a slaveholderwill tell you my experience. I never knew ne ubalitionist in the Senate, and he was a

ame! Name! was cried by some one in the Morris, was the reply given by some

PRESTON followed Mr. Crittenden, in com with a general call from all parts of the His speech was a master-piece of popular to; and listened to with the most absorbing t, and manifest delight. He too responded to val of Mr. Webster: and if ever there was a tent witness, surely William C. Preston is one question. A Virginian by birth, a South man by adoption, a slaveholder, he bore his invocal testimony to the honest and devoted has of the Massachusetts Senator and his on this question of vital interest to the

L Presson ridiculed, with surpassing effect, reached pretence that the party with which he the friends around him were associated was sed with abolitionists! Who dare assert it? t the infamous calumniators of those who established institutions of the country! And idea of resorting to 'a Northern man with a Southern man with Southern principles. om do they fly from Harrison, a son of a signer Declaration of Independence? They go be-e Hudson—they get a friend of Rufus King seuri Restrictionst—a friend and advantage

In PHELPS, Senator from Vermont, corroborated stimony which had been given respecting the constitutional opinions and conservative senthe Northern people in regard to the

The Anti-Slavery Society,

figures in New York, during the May anni-yeek, were refused, this year, the occupancy abernacia, in which they had formerly held nacteric is passed, and they are fast sinking ellow leaf,' with the reflection



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1840.

views of the WORTHY EDITOR! in regard to the | not be regarded or treated as the Church of Christ.' the state and prospects of the Anti-Slavery Cause.

He refers to the divisions of the abolitionists.

They must disturb the peaceful Sabbath, the day of rest and holiness, the day sacred to piety, repose and forgiveness, with the wild ravings of fanaticism;

He refers to the divisions of the abolitionists. They are, he says, 'a disjointed body—bitterly contending among themselves.' The facts are these. A new Society has been started in Boston, called the 'New-England Non-Resistance Society,' the main principle of which is, that 'all human authority is usurpation.' A parent has no right to restrain his child by force—civil rulers are all tyrants—all human punishments are mere acts of savage revenge—violent resistance to robbers or the ravishers of innocence is highly sinful—slavery is only one form of the universal tyranny, with which man seeks to oppress his fellow man, or rather the exercise of human authority is in all cases slaveholding—the woman is by the laws and usages of society every where the slave of the man. According to these principles, the doing of military duty, the recovery of debts by suits at law, the recording of a deed of land, voting for rulers, the civil contract of marriage, or any act by which the right of force is recognized, is regarded as sinful by this Society. Mr. Garrison is its Coryphaus. He stands at the head of the Non-Resistants, in whose success he is most intensely interested; and devotes to it the commanding influence, which he has acquired over a portion of the abolitionists in Massachusetts—the least religious. ly interested; and devotes to it the commanding influence, which he has acquired over a portion of the abolitionists in Massachusetts—the least religious.

—the most radical portion of them. These he leads into the Anti-Slavery Societies, for the purpose of forcing them to take action, such as the appointment of women on business Committees, by which his dogmas will be countenanced. And because the clergy, as in duty bound, form the strongest barrier against his views, it is the plan of his party, to destroy their influence, by representing them as the enemies of freedom, at the same time passing resolutions, well fitted to raise an opposition against himself, which he does not fail to represent to be the fruit of 'Negro hatred.'

It will be readily seen from this statement of facts,

It will be readily seen from this statement of facts, that the more enlightened opposition to slavery extends in the community, not subject to Mr. Garrison's dictation, the sharper the contest between the parties will become. This has finally issued in a formal with fruit of the saker friends of the saker friends

From the Washington Globe. The Spirit of Abolition.

institutions, ride over the laws and the Constitution, sever the confederation of the States, and force religion itself to become the handmaid to its wild, malignant purposes. The task we have undertaken, is one which a sense of duty to the State, and the church (!!) could alone have induced us to undertake. The name of the States are openly avowed and propagated with all the zeal of missionaries, and all the laws and the Constitution, sever the confederation of the States, and force religion itself to become the handmaid to its wild, malignant purposes. The task we have undertaken, is one which a sense of duty to the State, and the church (!!) could alone have induced us to undertake. When such principles are openly avowed and propagated with all the zeal of missionaries, and all the madness of fanaticism: when the party avowing man and man, iniquitous and abominable altogether;

Resolved, That we cannot recognise or sustain any one as a true minister of the gospel who is a slave-

of freedom, humanity and pure religion, so long as it occupies its present position. Here is a denunciation of every church and every who will never forgive him; their anti-Garrisonism being to the purposes of abolition. The church of the United States must lend itself, to a deep-laid project for an entire dissolution of the social system, and an amalgamation of all the doctrines of Christianity into one tremendous dogma, hatched by hair-brained fanaticism, or it will not be 'regarded and treated as the Church of Christ,' it will be denomed 'as giving its undisguised sanction and support to the system of American slavery.' Its sanctity will be denied, unless every minister of the gospel, of every sect, sacrifices every benign and merciful and forgiving and rational principle and precept of the Scriptures to the exacting and remorseless spirit of Abolition, which has, as it were, created a new God, divested of every attribute but that of furious fanati-

tion, their rives and their fortunes; to pollute the wise than this, they are to consider if the 'chief end sanctuary of religion with the gall and bitterness of a woman to get a husband,' or at least a master, unqualified denunciation, and scatter the seeds of never dying animosities among kindred, countrymen and brothers. If they refuse to do this, they are denounced by the Abolitionists as 'giving their undispersor, for the purpose of correcting the 'chief end sanctuary of religion with the gall and bitterness of a woman to get a husband,' or at least a master. Now all this conclusively shows that Garrison ought to be silenced at once and forever; he is a danger-nounced by the Abolitionists as 'giving their undispersor, for the purpose of correcting the 'chief end of a woman to get a husband,' or at least a master.

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will become. This has finally issued in a formal withdrawal of the sober friends of emancipation, from this faction of Non-Resistants; and the act is, as it should be, universally applauded by good men in the free States.

We suppose the refusal of the Tabernacle, to the Anti-Slavery Societies, was owing to the disgust, which the community naturally felt at the measures of the Non-Resistants. (!') The separation having taken place, we refer our brother Editor to the doings of another year for more light.

In conclusion, we would respectfully ask OUR In conclusion, we would respectfully ask OUR GOOD BROTHER, whether it would comport with the interests of HIS USEFUL PAPER, to lay this statement of facts, before his readers, most of uhom must, AS CHRISTIANS, (!!) be anxious to know the truth on this, as on every other subject of duty. Conn. Observer.

I mother and some brothers living in Washington city, some living near the stamboat wharf, and some prothers allowed the story on the Capitol hill, I believe, and were left free some years ago by Peter Dejean, of Prince George's county, Maryland. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure her in jail so that I get her again, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.

JOHN H. GWYNN.

SELECTIONS

The Spirit of Abolition.

We lately happened to take up the Emancipator of the 22d of May, which contains the proceedings that resulted in the organization of a new society, under the auspices of Arthur Tappan, the various resolutions proposed, rejected, or adopted, and the address of Mr. Birner, accepting the nomination of a portion of the Abolitionists, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. A set of more disorganizing principles was never put forth in the face of the world. They strike at the root of moral, social, and religious organization; at the laws of the land, the Constitution, and the Union; they prospite that all patriotism, all the domestic relations; and if ever permitted to attain the ascendency in the United States, will establish a despotism over morals, politics, and religiou, more stern, unrelenting, and bigoted, than any ever before attempted by hypocrisy and fanaticism combined.

It is our design to offer a brief analysis of these principles, thus openly avowed, and scattered through principles, thus openly avowed, and scattered through the world through the medium of a thousand presses, with a furious, unrelenting perseverance, which stops at nothing and cares for nothing. In its wild, undisciplined career, it would prostrate our political institutions, ride over the laws and the Constitution,

agated with an the zeth of missionaries, and all the madness of fanaticism; when the party avowing them begins to aspire to the Government of the Union, by nominating a candidate for its highest office, let no one pretend to say that the church and the State are not both in most imminent peril. The following resolutions were adopted at their late annual meeting in New York: southern country. By the promulgation of such monstrous notions, he has got himself mobbed at the North, and doomed at the South to destruction, by one as a true minister of the gospel who is a stave-holder or a defender of slavery, or who refuses to tes-ify against it.

Whereas, The American Church has given its un-tiguised sanction and support to the system of Amer-ican slavery in the following, among other ways, viz.

1. By a profound silence on the sin of slavehold-ing.

g.

2. By tolerating slave breeding, slave trading, and spoken, harsh-toned voice—crying in the wilden aveholding in its ministers and members.

He has clamored 'wolf! wolf!' 'fire! fire! 2. By tolerating slave breeding, slave trading, and slaveholding in its ministers and members.

3. By receiving the avails of the traffic in 'slaves' and the souls of men,' into the treasuries of its different benevolent institutions; and,

4. By its indifference and opposition to the anti-slavery enterprise; therefore, Resolved, That that Church ought not to be regarded and treated as the Church of Christ, but as the fee of freedom, humanity and pure religion, so long as it occupies its present position.'

The last clamored 'wolf! wolf!' 'fire! fire!' mess.' He has clamored 'wolf! wolf!' 'fire! fire!' mess.' He has clamored 'wolf! wolf!' 'sire! fire!' mess.' He has clamored 'wolf! wolf!' 'sire! fire!' mess.' He has clamored 'wolf! wolf!' wolf!' 'sire! fire!' mess.' He has clamored 'wolf! wolf!' wolf!' 'sire! fire!' mess.' He has clamored 'wolf! wolf!' wolf!! wolf!' wolf!

divested of every attribute but that of furious fanaticism, and now demands that every follower of the meek and lowly Jesus shall fall down and worship it, under penalty of being 'regarded and treated' as an alien and an infidel.

Nor can the end of these things be foreseen. If they should be pushed to such extremities that the men are forced into the peculiar offices of wives and mothers, and all the concomitant evils of those relations, Garrisonism will then have consummated its work with a witness. But the universal opinion of n alien and an infidel.

Instead of inculcating moral and social duties, the dividized world is against this interchangeable an alien and an inmaster, and designed to celebrate ler house than they had designed. From the their proceedings which has reached us, it is globy—hitterly contending among them goody—hitterly contending among them treatly in debt—and without any resources to demands against then, and with a constant demands against them, and with a constant sing number, who are at all disposed to show least countenance or favor. With them the the sacred pulpit, to denounce millions of their countrymen as men stealers and robbers; to make inexorable war upon their rights and their reputation, their lives and their fortunes; to pollute the

will not believe they have another such a friend in ent Democrat or genuine Whig of the school of 76, will not believe they have another such a friend in the country. He is crowding them on as fast as he can towards the dreaded consumnation of an unnatural amalgamation with the whites; clamoring on all occasions that they are real human beings—and that they are entitled to equal rights and privileges with other people. He maintains that the negropeu is a relict of slavery, and that reaching a colorded communicant the bread and wine at Sacrament with a pole is anti-christian. Such are the lengths to which he is carrying things. Ought he then to be tolerated? Above all, ought he to be approved? In the fifth place, he is ambitious. With all his women, and colored adhereness and a motter mul-

In the fifth place, he is ambitious. With all his women, and colored adhererents, and a motley multitude of congenial associates, restless spirits from every sect and party, he feels his importance, and assumes to be the grand leader of the anti-slavery enterprise. He takes 'too much' upon himself. He must be put down. There are other anti-slavery enterprise. He takes 'too much' upon himself. He must be put down. There are other anti-slavery series as departed in the command, as well as he Moses had his Korah, Dathan and Abiram,—and Cæsar had his Brutus and Cassius; let the usurper beware! Ought he not to receive 'death for his ambiguity. ware! Ought he not to receive death for his am- do all in our power to extend its circulation in this

bition?'
In the sixth place, dear Christian, you know that Garrison is a sort of sui generis Quaker, who believes that all days ought to be kept holy, and therefore, that keeping only Sabbath day so, is not up to cerns, and by receiving into its treasury the available received into its receiving into its treasury the available received into its receiving into its treasury the available received into its receivable received into its received into its received into its received into its received received into its received into its received into its received into its received received into its received received into its received received into its received receiv fore, that keeping only Sabbath day so, is not up to the mark of pure Christianity. He is a non-resistant, too, and deems it anti-christian to repel physical force with physical force—evil with evil. It is said, withal, that he is a perfectionist, and believes man, with the help of God, can do his whole duty in the present life. if he will only try as he ought! All this is passing strange; it is monstrous! Shall such a man be suffered to go on deceiving the people?

Finally, he is a 'no-covernment man,' He believes

cerns, and by receiving into its treasury the avails of unrequited toil, and the price of 'slaves and souls of unrequited toil, and the price of unrequited t

Finally, he is a 'no-government man.' He believes that all human governments now existing, however necessary and good, compared with a worse state of things, are more or less anti-christian in the spirit and policy of their constitutions, and will finally pass away before the brightening manifestation of the kingdom of Jesus Christ: that kingdom which is not of this world, but which is destined to supercede and swallow up all mere human kingdoms; that kingdom whose laws are written on the heart, and whose laws are written on the heart, and whose judgments take hold on the immost soul; that everlasting kingdom, which the tabernacle of God shall be with men, and all hatred, sin, war and death forever case. So he will not fight with carnal weapons for one country against the people of another. He will not accept office and bind himself to take the life, limb or liberty of his guilty brother man. He will not vote others into offices which he cannot consci-Finally, he is a 'no-government man.' He believes vance our euterprise, and also to hear a report from limb or liberty of his guilty brother man. He will the control of the civil or military powdepend on the protection of the civil or military powdepend on the protection of the civil or military powder for personal safety. In fine, there is nothing wild and extravagant, and unpopular, into which his functions has not plunged him. Even his friends who idolize him, allow that he is man, with sundry human weaknesses, while his enemies think they have good reason to believe 'he hath a devil.' In the midst of all this, the man has the hardihood to reason his rank in the anti-slayery arms, and stoutly counsel abolitionists to give no countenance to this retain his rank in the anti-slavery army, and stoutly counsel abolitionists to give no countenance to this contends that he ought not to be expelled from movement either by voting for these candidates, or among his old associates—all his religious and political heresies to the contrary notwithstanding. He will have it that the old anti-slavery platform is recommend to abolitionists to scatter their votes at will have it that the old anti-slavery platform is broad enough to hold him and all other real abolitionists, whether orthodox or heterodox,—war-men or peace-men, politicians or non-politicians, human-government men or divine government men. Dut the Editor of the Edit government men or divine government men. But issue has been joined, division created, and separation effected. And now the cry from 'new-organization' is, down with Garrison, the infidel and an-

Shall we, dear Christian, join in the death-cry? Let us first pause, look into the future, and consider well whether at last, when all illusions are dispelled, and truth comes fully to light, and God sits in judgment on human conduct, W. L. Garrison will not be found nearer right than those who have set themselves in array for his overthrow. Let us consider that pride, and prejudice, and envy,—though inveterate and irresistible for a time, must at last perish together in the very pit which they dig for the faithful witnesses of hated truth and righteous. ness. Think of the future, the just and impartial future!

From the Herald of Freedom. New-Hampshire.

The following are some of the most important resntions adopted at the late anniversary of the N. H. the solicitations of friends present, and consented to Anti-Slavery Society.

Whereas, slavery is a monster which, in his ravages, spares neither old nor young, male nor female, but preys alike upon the rights of all human beings within his grasp; and whereas, this monster, which s gnawing at the vitals of our country, is supported y the combined influence of persons of all ages, of th sexes, and of almost every party and sect in the land : therefore

Resolved, That in our labors for the overthrow of this execrable and bloody system, we will joyfully co-operate on equal terms, with EVERY HUMAN BEING, who desires to take a part with us in this great

rork of philanthropy and benevolence. Resolved, That the spirit which would lead its Resolved, That the spirit which would lead its possessor to point the finger of scorn and reproach at a fellow-laborer in our holy cause, on account of the delegation sent out by the American Anti-Slavery Society as such, commending them as tried friends of human liberty at a fellow-laborer in our holy cause, on account of his or her peculiar sentiments in relation to matters foreign to the great object for which we have associated, or to exclude from the anti-slavery platform; any friend of immediate emancipation who desires to co-operate with us, is at war with the principles of our enterprise, and closely allied to the spirit of other recipities. I conceive that the colored people of the recipition.

Resolved. That deeply impressed with the inortance of the services rendered to the anti-slavery ause by our beloved brother N. P. Rogers, in the ble, faithful and diligent discharge of his duty as been discharged in the rigilance.

They might also extend their approach of the control of t editor of the Herald of Freedom, in the vigilance editor of the Herald of Freedom, in the viguance with which he has sentinelled our watch-tower,—the fearlessness with which he has defended our strong-hold; we earnestly recommend to the Execution among them as to the propriety or importance of doing either, without petty jealousies being strong-hold; we earnestly recommend to the Easter utive Committee to re-appoint him to that station, which for nearly two years past he has filled so creditably to himself, and so advantageously to our enterprise.

enterprise.

Whereas, slaveholding is in all cases a violation of the fundamental law of Christianity, and one in the guilt of which the American people, north and south, and the professed church in America of almost all denominations, in every part of the country, are deeply implicated; and whereas, it is the duty are deeply implicated; and whereas, it is the duty are deeply implicated; and whereas it is the duty are deeply implicated; and whereas it is the duty are deeply implicated; and whereas it is the duty are deeply implicated; and whereas it is the duty are deeply implicated; and whereas it is the duty are deeply implicated; and whereas it is the duty are deeply implicated; and whereas it is the duty are deeply implicated; and whereas it is the duty are considered as having departed from the true platsouth, and the professed church in America of almost all denominations, in every part of the country, are deeply implicated; and whereas, it is the duty of the ministers of Christ to cry aloud and spare not, to lift up their voices like a trumpet and show the people their transgression, and the professing church their sin; therefore,

Resolved, That abolitionists cannot consistently with their principles receive and support any man as a Christian minister, who holds slaves, apologizes for slavery, or refuses to bear a faithful pulpit testimony against the giant sin of our country.

be a simple fact. He did not oppose the proffered mendments on any other ground than that of his unwillingness to be associated with those whom he considered as having departed from the true platform of abolitionism; and when S. E. Cornish proposed that the whole business should be indefinitely postponed, he expressed his decided judgment in favor of that disposition of it, whereupon the original was the end of it.

Respectfully, 6th mo. 9th, 1840.

J. S. GIBBONS.

nony against the giant sin of our country.

Resolved, That abolitionists cannot, without a Public Action of Women—my native town

reasolved, That about the proximal as violation of their principles, recognize or sustain as a Christian church, any body of persons which tolorates slaveholding in its members, which apologize tees for slavery, or refuses to bear an unequivocal testimony against it.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and William Ments has been appointed, 30 out of 50 of whom are founded by out the sustained by the proximal way to be properly conducted, a Committee of Arrange ments has been appointed, 30 out of 50 of whom are founded by out the sustained by the proximal way to be properly conducted, a Committee of Arrange ments has been appointed, 30 out of 50 of whom are founded by the proximal way to be a public female action. In Orwell, my native town, on the 4th proximal way to be public female action. In Orwell, my native town, on the 4th proximal way to be a public female action. In Orwell, my native town, on the 4th proximal way to be a public female action. In Orwell, my native town, on the 4th proximal way to be a public female action. In Orwell, my native town, on the 4th proximal way to be a public female action. In Orwell, my native town, on the 4th proximal way to be a public female action. In Orwell, my native town, on the 4th proximal way to be a public female action. In Orwell, my native town, on the 4th proximal way to be a public female action. In Orwell, my native town, on the 4th proximal way to be a public female action. In Orwell, my native town, or the female action in Orwell, my native town, or the female action. In Orwell, the female action is the female action. In Orwell, that this public female action. In Orwell, the female action is the female action in Orwell, the female action is the female action. In Orwell, the female action is the female action in Orwell way to be a public female action. In Orwell, the female action is the female action in Orwell, the female action is the female action. In Orwell, the female action is the female action in Orwell way to be action in Orwell way to be a public female

Henry Harrison have both shown themselves so thoroughly subservient to the interests of slavery, and so utterly hostile to the equal rights of man, as chave forfeited all claim to the name of Democrat or Whig, and the political support of any man worthly, and the political support of any man worthly the support of any man wort

Whereas, the principles of abolitionism are but the principles of democracy applied to slavery, and the measures of abolitionism but the dissemination of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and the endeavor to bring slaveholders and the supporters of slavery to receive and practice on them, Resolved, That no man can be a true and consist-

AGENTS.

A G E N T S.

Maise.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick,
Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.
New-Hampshine.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbar, Dover.
Vermout.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrichurg.
Massachusetts.—Win. E. Kinball, Topefiel;—Mosee Emery, West Newbary;—C. Whipple, Newlauryport;—Isane Stearns, Manafiel;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newball, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everont, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiak V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Hensver;—Wm. Carruthers, Ameebury Mills;—Isane Austin, Nantuckel;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertonen;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Isanel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Faunton;
—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Samh. I. Rice, Northborough.—[T] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.)

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 495.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Another Case of Colorphobia!

Boston, June 17, 1840. MR. EDITOR:

Will you allow me to give you a short account of a most disgraceful incident, which occurred yester-day afternoon in Charlestown?

Wishing to ride into the city in one of the omniuses, I had just taken my seat, when a gentleman-epped up, followed by a very respectably dressed olored man. When the latter attempted to enter the omnibus, the driver interposed by catching him in his arms; saying at the same time; 'You cannot get in here:' 'Why cannot lie get in?' I asked; get in lere: 'Why cannot be get in?' I asked; 'he seems a very decent man, and you are public carriers.' 'I have orders from the owners, he replied, 'not to allow any niggers to get inside.' 'If you keep him out,' said I, 'I shall get out;' and accordingly I did so, and the vehicle passed on.

The occurrence had attracted the attention of a number of spectators, and quite a crowd seen collected on the side walk on the content on the side walk.

letted on the side-walk, on the countenances of a number of whom, I observed decisive indications of habitual instriction. These were very chamorous about the impropriety of permitting 'niggers' to side in public conveyances with white ladies. The sympathy existing between the pro-slavery spirit and the rundrinkers and hapters in Charlestown and the rum-drinkers and loafers in Charle

as palpubly apparent.

Much discussion ensued in the crowd. One man asked me, with an air of triumph, if I would like to-have a sister of mine ride in a coach with a black man. I answered that I had not the slightest objection to her riding with any decent man. "Would you walk from here over the bridge with that negro?" he asked. "I would rather walk with him. than with you, from the sentiments you have advanced,' I replied. 'In such a case I would fight,' said he, doubling up his fist. 'You would thus prove yourself a barbarian and a ruffian,' I replied.

The innocent cause of all this difficulty was a

Mr. Jinnings, a colored individual of prepossessing appearance, very genteelly dressed, and of an intel-ligent countenance, who has qualified himself for performing dental operations, with Dr. Mann of this

performing dental operations, with Dr. Mann of this city. In conversation with several individuals he evinced himself quite their superior.

This circumstance, taken in connexion with the unwarrantable interference of some individuals, who are a disgrace to their species, with a colored man and woman walking together in the street on Friday last,—the female having a few drops of black black in the regime hut who was a white as to be unput to the street of the blood in her veins, but who was so white as to be un-distinguishable from a white person,—evinces that the ferocious spirit of prejudice against color 'is not dead but sleepeth, and only requires opportunities for its manifestation, even to outrage and murder. Colored persons may not walk the streets, or ride in the public conveyances, without being subject to insult and violence; and if any friends of the blacks interfere, they are accused of wishing to create a disturbance of the public peace.

Truly, the race of those, ' who are of their father

the devil, for his works they do,' is not yet extinct. A justice of the peace finally came up and dispersed the assemblage.

movement either by voting for these candidates, or

arture for England. He declin

about it at all, and if notice had not been given, he would have positively forbidden it. I was present

at the time, and feel confident of the truth of my as-

As to the long speech, Philemon may possibly be

mistaken in his judgment, and so may I. My judgment is, that it was a plain, clear, historical discourse, remarkably calculated to inform the igno-

bers thereof. They might also extend their appro-

Since I obtained the foregoing information, I have

6th mo. 9th, 1840.

F. F. MANFORDA

New Organization.

'The most benevolent and glorious enterprise, which has brightened the prospects of the world, this side the dark ages.'

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

To the Editor of the Emancipator:

My Dear Friend,—Allow me to say something relative to the meeting of the colored people in T. S. Wright's church, a report of which was published in the Emancipator of May 22d, and copied into the Colored American. I wish the write had in the sude the dark ages.'

Such is the language incidentally used, in the clandestine missive, issued by the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, as a "concio ad clerum to assemble, and save the Ameri-can A. S. Society, from falling into the hands of the rabble rout of men and women, who were ex-Colored American. I wish the writer had signed his English name to the article, if he has any, and not one that is about equivalent to 'nobody.' I hespected to come from highways and byways, east itate not to say that this report is calculated to make erroneous impressions. Its whole purport seems to be, to flatter the colored people, and to decry Wil-

and west, north and south, to the annual meeting at New York, at the summons of Wm. Lloyd Garrison!
Although I deeply sympathize with those; who, as the result has proved, gave their money for that which was not bread, and their labor for that which liam Lloyd Garrison, whom it represents as making a long and labored self-glorification speech. Having attended the meeting, and being acquainted with the manner in which it was called, I will offer my versatisfied not, yet the quotation given above from their exhortatory epistle, is fully true as respects the On the evening of the 17th ult. W. L. G. was in anti-slavery enterprise.

It is much to be regretted, that men who so clear-

formed that notice had been spread among the colored people to meet on the next evening in T. S. ly perceive the beauty and grandeur of the design to extirpate slavery in our country, and raise up Wright's church to hear an address from him previnearly three millions of our fellow-men and wome from a state beneath the dust they tread on to that of our equals; should yet allow feelings so paltry and mean as jealousy and envy to enter their hearts, to poison their affections, and paralyze their benevoceding to the arrangement, and expressed his strong disapprobation of the measure, but yielded finally to attend. It would appear from the general tone of Philemon's account, that the movement was artfully preconcerted, whereas W. L. G. was not consulted Passing strange is it to me, that men of talents,

education and professed piety, should so far dehu-manize and dechristianize themselves, as to permit spite to oust benevolence and kindness from their education and ms, and cause them to make the enfranchise ment of the slave a secondary consideration, and the gratification of personal dislike a primary one

It is impossible successfully to deny that new or ganization embodies and personifies all the viru-lence of hostility, and all the bitterness of malice. rant and to soothe the irritated: and there was no It may be defined as hatred to liberty, so far as the more allusion to himself than was absolutely neces-sary to make the subject clearly understood. The resolution offered by T. Van Ranslaer was of human liberty is connected with Win. Lloyd Garrison. New organization would wish to overthrow slavery, but it has a more darling object. one much nearer its heart, and that is, the tion of that fearless and uncompromising champion of freedom:—'let us kill this son, and the inheritance shall be ours. The vehement hostility manifested towards that heroic and self-sacrifising individual

savors very little of wisdom or sound policy.

The cause of the slave is from henceforth inseparably bound up with his name, and the torrents of calumny may descend, and the winds of denunciation may howl; yet being founded on the adaman-tine rock of universal and impartial liberty, he will ride out the tempest and survive the storm.

If his clerical opposers would only exercise a lit-tle of the wisdom of this world, which they so well know how to use, they would discover that the un-mitigated abuse which they pour out upon him in an uncessing stream, only endears him more to those who repose entire confidence in his singleness of purpose and unswerving determination.

They may evince their hatred to the gaze of an astonished world, but they cannot destroy his influence, nor abate his efforts. The more fierce and outrageous are their labors for his destruction, the more will his friends rally round him and bear him in their heart of hearts. Call it man-worship,—call it what you will,—a more than Macedonian plalanx of the sons of liberty will guard him from all the envenomed shafts, which malignant vituperation may, hurl. He is the artificer of his own fame; he has won his way through obstacles apparently insurhas won his way through obstacles apparently insur-mountable and truly appalling; he has placed the grown on his own head, and written his name on the imperishable annals of immortality.

Numerous and able are the devoted individuals

who have come up to his aid. Among them there is no division of sentiment, nor diversity of action. With untiring zeal and invincible determination, they march on under the glorious banner of impar-tial freedom, and their course will be onward, until slavery's last link is broken, and man is restored to

nis pristine state of glorious liberty.

Alas! for new organization, it was born in sin, and conceived in iniquity; blackness and darkness are round about it; a tempestuous voice of false-hood has gone forth from it; it was begun in ma-levolent pride, and will end in eternal infamy.

In the mean time, I say to all who stand on the riginal platform, be of good cheer. Division the place,—but they are tokens of strength. evince any thing but weakness :- but let labors more abundant, in contributions more tiberal in faith unshaken, in zeal more ardent, in purpose invincible,—and truth and freedom, in their majesty and in their might, must achieve the victory.

" Call to the clergy.

5. That slavery, and the ascendancy of the same n this republic, are the principal causes of the present pecuniary distress, and that till these are removed, no permanent relief can be afforded, either by an independent treasury or a national bank, and therefore,

Resolved That none of the measures, proposed

by the rival parties of the day, are of such importance, compared with the abolition of slavery, as to warrant any delay in presenting candidates for office who will use all the constitutional power conferred by office, to remove the greatest evil which ibly afflict a republic ; a can poss

6. That we heartily respond to the nomination of the Albany Convention, of James G. Birney, of New-York, for President, and Thomas Earle, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President of the United States, and will sustain the said nomination with

The subject of a new daily paper, in this city, was referred to a committee, with discretionary

The connection of this movement with the antislavery, or abolition society, or any other existing association, was universally disclaimed, by the convention, though the Secretaries doubt whether the

The central committee were instructed to fill all vacancies in the ticket. The convention then ad-

journed sine die.
THOMAS W. WARD, President. ENGCH WHITMORE, | Vice Presidents.

E. WRIGHT, JR. C. C. NICHOLS, Secretaries. C. T. TORREY, Boston, May 27, 1840.

Address TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF MASSACHUSETTS. The undersigned, on behalf of the Convention lately held in Boston by the friends of independent political action, beg leave to address you in regard to

your duties at the ensuing election.

We would premise, that the friends of this measure are not confined either to the Abolition, as distinguished from the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts. In both societies some advocate, and others oppose, the movement. It is the same in the National organization. Friends and opponents are to be found in both the old and new societies.

As independent political action is not the measure of either society exclusively, neither is it confined to either solitical party. Converted whigs and demo-crats are now linked together in the common cause of humanity. Mr. Birney may be considered as preferring the whig, and Mr. Earle the democratic

We call on you, then, friends and brothers, not in the name of any society or party, but as men driven by our consciences and our love of humanity to assume an independent position. We call on you to forget for a moment that you are, or have been mempers of any religious, politi ciation, and determine from your own unbiassed udgment what course you will pursue at the ensu-

The convention, in whose name we speak, has minated an anti-slavery ticket for electors of Pres ident and Vice President, and for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and recommends similar non-inations for other State officers. Why has this course been adopted? Why is the whole system of political anti-slavery operations to be changed thus suddenly? are questions which are naturally denly? are questions which are naturally We reply that we believe independent polit ical action is one of the great measures which is to effect the overthrow of the slave system; without it all others, if not entirely nugatory, will be

far slower and less efficacio Look for a moment at the gigantic enemy with whom we are contending. With a few solitary ex-ceptions, he moves all the presses from Eastport to

* Since the meeting of the Convention, vacancie

ent of the slave States. Finally, he ment and assistance to La

The candidates for Vice President, Johnson, 17-16, Polk, and Forsyth, are all slaveholders, wedded to the institution of the South.

It is not by accident, that the candidates of both the political parties are thus the devoted friends of the slave system. They were selected for that rea-

on, they are supported on that account.

Brethren, we should think it an insult, to ask you hether you can vote for such men, were it not that oo many abolitionists have formed their party nains so strong, that they have joined in the ss shouts for Harrison and Van Buren. ined in the though

Abolitionists of Massachusetts, we appeal to your

ankind, for which you are contending, to become polishing it with the other. It was the opinion of the Convention we repre-sent, that there ought to be anti-slavery candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State

officers. The same considerations which lead to nation of candidates for office under the U. S. Government, seem to require this further action. We cannot consistently act with the other We must divorce ourselves from them al-General Government is so intimate, that the only means by which we can make the power of the State felt in the national councils, is by reforming our own Legislature. When United States Senators are to be chosen, how are we to ensure the selection of the strings of the Assembly, and heard what trans good deal of surprise in this quarter, and his friend good deal of surprise in this quarter, and his friend General Government is so intimate, that the only are to be chosen, how are we to ensure the selec-tion of those, who will dare to maintain the rights f man, and not crouch to the spirit of slavery? political organization?

But it is urged we shall oppose particular candi dates whenever necessary, as effectually by scatter-ing our votes at elections, as by more organized op-position. This is sheer nonsense. Few men wil take the trouble to go to the polls to scatter their votes. But give them names which they have been wont to love and reverence, round whom to rally. and thousands will rush to support the nominations This is the only course to concentrate and consolidate our strength.

The truth is, our principles are directly at war with those of both political parties. We cannot be true to our own views of duty, and act with them The sooner, therefore, our connexion with them i We cannot be lissolved,-the sooner we allow our principles to de elope themselves in a political form, the sooner will they triumph.

Friends and brethren, you have been too long mited with whigs and democrats, you have too ong aided the slave power of the country by enrollyourselves in these parties. Abandon them, at once and forever, and join in the name of freedom and Christianity in opposition to these parties, and all parties who will not recognize the

aims of a common humanity.

But we hear it said, abolitionists will become c rupted by becoming partizans. How so? Have not the majority of them hitherto been members of parties with whom they could not entirely symp thize? Will they bec me corrupted by acting concert with those in whose great object they heart ily sympathize? Do men become the worse by ing their actions to their views of duty conforming their actions to their view of the triple and to BEEN The argument goes too far; it would put an end to BEEN all united political action. If the thing itself, a polynomial to the state of the triple actions to their view of the triple actions to the triple actions to the triple actions to the triple action to the triple actions to the triple actions to the triple action to the triple action. have been made in the nomination for Governor by the declinature of Mr. Jackson, and in that for Lieutenant Governor, by the decease of Mr. Leavitt. The central committee have not jet been able to fill the vacancies, but hope to do so soon.

ing the passage, by the legislature of Ohio, of the inmous law making it criminal to give food and
helter to fugitives from republican bondage.

The candidates for Vice President, Johnson, Ty-

S. E. SEWALL, ISAAC CLARK, E. WRIGHT, JR., Committee. Boston, June 20, 1840.

The New-York Evangelist.

The abolitionists of Philadelphia, who attended to sessions of the late New School General Asymply, have been not a little surprised at the noce taken by the Evangelist of the proceedings of that body in reference to the slavery quereport is made of any of the speeches onsciences, can you consistently enroll yourselves with parties, either of which, if successful, is sure to the occasion—no account is given of Joel Parker's paintain the slave system? Become a whig or a draw and you not only suffer the great princiles of the natural equality and brotherhood of all reader of that paper would be able to form any thing like a correct idea of the course the Assembly pursued. The editor contents himself with a vague thing like a cor mankind, for which you are contending, to become thing like a correct idea of the course the Assembly subservient to the inferior objects which they aim at,—to a Sub-Treasury system or a National Bark,—but you are in reality building up the great fabric of slavery with one hand, while you pretend to be was the fact, that, on the whole, a very good spirit was the fact, that, on the whole, a very good spirit was manifested by the Assembly, that the cause is doing very well in that body, and that promise is given, that in three years more, the cause will have made great strides in this church judicatory.

This is the impression that will be naturally made upon the mind of every reader of the Evangelist not acquainted with the facts. Now, we speak adcannot consistently act with the other Ve must divorce ourselves from them al-The connection between the State and mistaken, this will be found to be the deliberate are speculating as to what it means. Does that pa f man, and not crouch to the spirit of slavery? per go over to the views of Joel Parker and Dr. Cox? and is the policy of these gentlemen in the General Assembly to be its policy?—Pa. Freeman.

Fugitive Slaves.

We are informed that fourteen runaway slaves left Cleaveland last week in a vessel for Canada— imong whom was John Randolph's favorite servant, Inba.—Painesville Telegraph.

We omitted to mention the above arrival and de-parture at the time. Our attention was called to the fact by seeing this paragraph in many of the papers. should we chronicle all similar occurrences, we Should we crimente air similar occurrences, we show be compelled to publish a table something in the form of the marine lists published in the commercial journals. Taking last year's emigration for data, we are safe in stating that several hundreds will pass over Lake Erie into Canada during the summer.

A few days ago, an individual, who could plead haraitened circumstances as an excuse as plausibly a most men, was offered over \$2200 to reveal the 'hidm place' of certain 'chattels personal' to the agents of sundry 'patriarchs.' But he was not to be seduced And the fugitives are free .- Agitator.

Of the same opinion still.

Mr. Van Buren has recently been inquired of by one gentlemen in North Carolina, relative to his aving changed his opinions upon the subject of abolition, &c. Here is his answer: Washington, March 27th, 1840.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst., an can have no objection to say in reply, that the ser timents expressed in my letter to Junius Amis and others, on the 6th of March, 1836, and substantially repeated in my Inaugural Address, are NOT ONLY
STILL ENTERTAINED BY ME, BUT HAVE
BEEN GREATLY STRENGTHENED BY
SUBSEQUENT EXPERIENCE AND REFLEC-

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Walter F. Leak, Esq. Chairman, &c

ients wheils could possibly be devised. It not only

ples did not keep us from the polls, we would some cut off our right hand than suffer it again to deposite a vote for such a candidate. If any advice or warn ing of ours against voting for slavery at the polls, could add any force to those presented in the Address, we would urge them with all the carnestness of one whose attachment to the cause is paramount to every personal and party consideration.

But, while we admit the truth of the premises so eloquently set forth in the Address, we are far, very writer's conclusions. It is still our firm conviction, that little or nothing will be gained, while much will be lost, by the plan of independent nominations. We the result of our peculiar views of the inherent character of government, but of a careful estimate of all the considerations which should have weight with a person who regards it not only right in itself, but a duty, to exercise the elective franchise. That slavery in our country will eventually be abolished by law, (so far as it can be done by such means,) unless the views of the people in relation to government shall undergo a speedy and almost miraculor change,-and that every consideration of expediency and duty must naturally operate to induce abolition ists, who vote, to carry out their principles by consistent and persevering political action, is what we fully believe. We urge no arguments, on the anti-slavery platform, to dissuade men from voting. The question is not, whether the ballot-box is not an important instrumentality, which should be wielded by every voter for the promotion of the cause of humanity and freedom; nor whether anti-slavery voters are no under the most sacred obligations to bestow their suffrages upon men who have given unequivocal evideuce of their fidelity to the principles of impartial justice; but it is, whether the desired object can be most speedily and effectually accomplished by an organized and independent political party, or by the modes of action hitherto pursued, modified somewhat, perhaps, in the light of past experience. It does not follow, that he who opposes the plan of independent nominations must therefore stay away from the polls, or vote for the pro-slavery candidates of the present parties. This is not the alternative now presented to the anti-slavery voters of the country. On the contrary, they may, and, if they are governed by principle, they will, bestow their suffrages upon men of the Much has been said of late to disparage the plan of

that they can be induced to perform their duty to ilization and Christianity !

no distant day achieve a brilliant victory. will thereby make it manifest to all the world, that they are actuated by no selfish or ambitious designsthat they desire only the triumph of principle and the enfranchisement of their brethren in bonds; while the formation of a party will throw new obstacles in their path, and put to a still greater distance the day of the slave's redemption. We counsel them, therefore, to give no countenance to the plan of indepenfar, from being convinced of the soundness of the dent nominations, and, at the same time to bestow their suffrages upon men of tried character and principle. Above all, let them see to it that they do not incur the contempt of slaveholders, the rebuke of are confident that our opinion upon this point is not their own consciences, and the frown of Heaven, by

Colonization Effrontery!

casting their votes for pro-slavery candidates.

A person unacquainted with the past history of the American Colonization Society, and who has not reflected upon the character of the American Church, would naturally suppose, that after the accounts, which have just been spread before the public, of the ate bloody and brutal war in Liberia, the former would not have the impudence, for at least a twelve nonth, to call upon the latter for funds to aid in the further prosecution of its worse than barbarous plan for civilizing and christianizing(!) a heathen people! What would such a person say to the following offi cial bulletin from the Colonization Office at Washngton?

Washington City.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the An rean Colonization Society, June 12, 1840, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That in view of the animating intelligence received by the Saluda, from Liberia, demonstrating the rapidly increasing prosperity and power of that colony, its ability for self-defence, its salutary influence upon the native tribed!

cotony, its antity for self-defence, its salutary influence upon the native tribes(!) its operations agains the slave trade, and that it is opening a wide door for civilization and Christianity(!!) in Western Africa and in view of the importance of the early return of the Saluda with a cargo and emigrants—requiring, it connection with the discharge of existing engagements from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars—this Boarrecomment to all the finally liberal and conventions. ecommend to all its friends liberal and energetic ex-rtions in its behalf; and especially and most carnest-y to the churches of every denomination throughout his Union, to take up collections for its benefit on 8. WILKESON,
President Board of Directors. the 5th of July next.

R. R. GURLEY, Secretary.

We would suggest to clergymen, when they call scattering votes,' as it is termed, and not a few have for contributions, that they had better read to their reated it with utter contempt. The authors of the people the 'animating intelligence' published by us Address do so by pronouncing it 'sheer nonsense' to last we'k, in order that the 'salutary influence' of the maintain that this plan is as effective as that of inde- Colony upon the native tribes, (!) and its mode of pendent nominations. They doubtless atter their 'opening a wide door for civilization and Christianionest convictions by the use of this strong, not to ty'(!) may be distinctly seen and duly appreciated.

ay dogmatical expression; but we have searched the After all, there is nothing incongruous or surpris Address in vain for any argument in support of this ing in this call for funds. Why should we expect pinion, which shakes our former belief. It is said that a church which tolerates war and slaveholding, hat 'few men will take the trouble to go to the polls and maintains the divinity of governments based up to scatter their votes,' while if you 'give them names on violence and brute force, should be shocked, o which they have been wont to love and reverence, even seriously disturbed, by intelligence like that reround whom to rally, thousands will rush to support cently received from Liberia? The conduct of the the nominations.' Are these assertions true? We missionaries is the legitimate fruit of the principles will not allow ourselves to place so low an estimate maintained by the great mass of the clergy and the upon the character of abolitionists as for one moment church of this country,-and, indeed, by all the deobelieve it. Is it the enthusiasm of a name that is fenders of human governments; hence it is no won wanted to prevent them from prostituting their prin-ciples at the polls? Is it by such enthusiaem alone cution of their 'holy war' in behalf of American civ-bers. Forty-nine fiftieths of the

only requiring them to carry or olition in all the relations of life in which called to act, whether at the polls or away from polls, in the church or out of it, in stations ity, or in the capacity of private citizens. organization aims to keep a watchful eye both the religious sects and political parties of the and whenever members of the church or v polls are found faithless to their antiples, it will administer deserved rebuke; not censure in any way those of its me conscientious scruples forbid them to join Church or the State It labors not to make ists, or others, either church member but IF to make all voters and church member as those in other relations of life, consister ful abolitionists. In As a matter of fact, an majority of those who belong to the old or are, as individuals, the supporters of human go ment; but they believe that it would be a br good faith to procure the sanction of the So such, to the opinions they hold upon an extra

The new organization maintains, that the Con tution of the old Society recognized not only the istence, but the rightful authority of the gover and that it is the duty of every abolition to whom the law grants the privilege, poils. It was because the old Sociel things, refused to sanction this cor Constitution, and to censure such of its could not conscientiously vote, that the n tion was formed. But, while the secodet the rightful authority of human govern Constitution, they at the same time exp making a belief in that doctrine a test of w They magnanimously (!) allow non-res their organization, only claiming the right ! them as recreant to duty, as abolitionists, for not \$ to the polls!

3. The democratic principle. The old org admits every human being, without regard locality, or any other distinction, who the simple conditions of membership, in the Constitution, to have a voice and a proceedings of the Society. It cares not invidiously, whether an abolitionist live or the West, the North or the South; opinions to have influence according weight, and not on account of his local not exclude from action the great ma who can attend our meetings, because it would be glad to see present, lack either the ability to attend. It regards the lition, not as geographical and local, bu question of humanity, which concerns an being, wherever he may chance which, therefore, every one, who desir lege, should have a voice and a vote.

The new organization rejects the de ciple, and graduates the right of action by geographical considerations; thus throwing agement of the cause into the hands of a of men. Each State Society, auxiliary to can and Foreign Society, is entitled to egates to the meetings of the latter, and Societies may send one delegate for eve country, (including, of course, ALL THE WOM

eathful gra the duty ers and chu itor of the I ry sects and ting of per n his estimat me thing ! 6 ra clerical m r a non-profi e understar and his ninete nain in th uld reconcil deathful gra use the latt

er is a temp ne distincti her phenon ble. We s The editor was 'new he labors of lis record of deemed. I fessions of ends of nes ends of the

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fthe fidelity i-slavery c hy of being ise, has fu ice of snee avin. It rison, as efit of clerg ise to ex lere is a par eading articl ent. Broth hay read in hen in futu It [the]

RGAN of is and oth ough the

AL ORG

NSON:

uests me, in a letter lately received, to answers to the following questions assible there may be others who woe as ame information for which he cal

the principal points of difference be-and New Organizations 2(1) and of the Mass. A. S. Society responsi-tions of the Liberator, except where publications, and have them signed by 2) Board pay for the insertion of such ar.

my connection between the Libera any connection between the Liberas. A. H. Society, what is it?(5)
r the above in your next, if conven
Yours, &c. C. C. B. ipal points of difference, as developed

ations, addresses and resolutions of three. We will en deavor to stion as one of individual and cons tney avoid ' committing the Society controverted principle respecting the women to participate in the manage

ganization, on the other hand, attache person' a restricted meaning-which zed society, the understanding of th Constitution, and the practice of th ithin a recent period. Instead of per s to enjoy the rights of membership, I allowing them to vote and speak i misters of his own and other deno alled all men clergymen who claim out inquiring into the validity of the

rnment question. The triends of the n believe that the government of th ahtfulness of the one is no more adm f the other; and that it is no more th hich the Society, in the language of tive Committee, has 'NOTHING T h members and non-church member them to carry out the principles of al he relations of life in which they fee capacity of private citizens. The old ms to keep a watchful eye both upor cts and political parties of the count members of the church or voters at th faithless to their anti-slavery princi lminister deserved rebuke; but it doe any way those of its members who ruples forbid them to join either th State. It labors not to make abolition all voters and church members, as we relations of life, consistent and fail As a matter of fact, an imme se who belong to the old organizati uals, the supporters of human govern y believe that it would be a breach procure the sanction of the Society, nions they hold upon an extraneo

rganization maintains, that the Cons old Society recognized not only the st e rightful authority of the government the duty of every abolitionist, as such iw grants the privilege, to vote at il occause the old Society, among oth to sanction this coust and to censure such of its members t ientiously vote, that the new organiza But, while the secoders recognit hority of human government, in they at the same time expressly disclain of in that doctrine a test of membership mously (1) allow non-resistants to jui tion, only claiming the right to deno ent to duty, as abolitionists, for not going

peratic principle. The old organ human being, without regard to sex my other distinction, who conforms nditions of membership, as prescribe ition, to have a voice and a vi f the Society. It cares not to inq hether an abolitionist lives at the En the North or the South; but allows we influence according to their intr not on account of his location. It does rom action the great majority of the od our meetings, because others, whe ad to see present, lack either the sea attend. It regards the question of sho geographical and local, but as a great aunity, which concerns alike every re, every one, who desires the

rganization rejects the dem duates the right of action by local and considerations; thus throwing the man e cause into the hands of a select box h State Society, anxiliary to the Ame gn Society, is entitled to send two de meetings of the latter, and the min send one delegate for every fifty uding, of course, ALL THE WOMEN

this principle, be deprived of all right to ! netly in controlling the operations of the na-

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No-not in any manner whatever. No. When the avails of the subscription-list

officient for its support, the deficiency is wholly n, if made up at all, by individual subscriptions. There is no connection whatever between ent that they are laboring in the same cause, ested in the same State.

es of the editor of the Emancipa eves to the most palpable truths, and leads what is not to be seen. For instance, in cuetes two resolutions passed at the ngland Convention-one of them declarand and Christian church and ministry North have made themselves the main pillars of at abalitionists cannot consistently supministers and churches who neglect to voices in condemnation of the atrocic on other expressive of the faith of the Conhe truth may be so brought to bear upon sects and parties in our midst, as to arouse He then subjoins the following comments anxiety to preserve the entireness of the on the same footing of olve and destroy the religious sects Are we to ahandon our sects-or rches, or are we to abide by them with their incurante servinty; t mean ourselves to admit that the the same footing. We only ask those who invest both with equal

These remarks, in their spirit and language, (we k it with grief,) are no better than wholesale as we will show. The editor talks of the of the Convention ' to preserve the entirethe political parties.' Where is the evidence But, as if this were not enough, he has a effrontery to assert, that the 'resolution over of truth to convert the sects and parties of to anti-slavery principles, 'requires' aboliists 'to abide ' by their 'parties,' ' with a deathful in the face of the most overwhelming proofs neurable servility.' That our readers may her the resolution contains any thing on is to found this sweeping declaration, or any which can even afford an apology for such a version of troth, we copy it entire:

Resolved, That our faith in the power of truth re-as undiminished; and we believe that, with the sang of God, it may be so brought to bear upon the case sets and parties in our midst, as to arouse to a hearty and zeadous exercise of those great dom which can alone work out the and bloodless enfranchisement of the suffer ions who are now pining in bondage in our

ation, which even hints, in the most distant that abolitionists ought to cling to their par-Is an expression of confidence in the power of nvert sinners from the error of their ways. ant to an avowal of a determination to be come partakers in their guilt? We trow not, marvel at the blindness, or the audacity, or of the man who could make so slanderous an ast, or he could not thus pervert and falsify the and simplest form of words. The doctrine the Convention applied to pro-slavery minis-, by its open and undisguised condemnation of didates, and by warning abolitionists not to lly, from the parties, it was only because and never formally joined them, and because, unry candidates, was to ask them to give the tory evidence possible of having, in every pect, severed their party cords. And yet ditor of the Emancipator says that the Convenequired' them to 'abide' by their parties ' with

ertion that the other resolution declares it to churches,' is equally untrue.

readers will 'take particular notice' that the of the Emancipator, does not admit that pro-slais and pro-slavery parties stand on the same ag of permanency and sacredness.' Not he! A s sect which supports slavery is more 'sacred mation than a political party which does the thing! On the same principle, a pious rum-seller, erical manstealer, is more 'sacred' than a layman con-professer, who is guilty of the same crimes understand now why it was that Orange Scott his nineteen associates could not conscientiously n in the American Anti-Slavery Society, but oncile it to their consciences to cling 'with athful grasp' to a pro-slavery church! It is bethe latter, with all its corruptions, stands upon a ing of permanency and sucredness,' while the fors a temporary and unordained association. This inction will enable us to understand certain benomena which would otherwise be inexpli

We shall remember it. editor of the Emancipator, in announcing that new organized,' made quite a show of magby avowing his determination to record a labors of the old society for the good of the slave. cord of the proceedings of the New-England ion will serve to show how the pledge will be It will show also the real value of the es of a desire for peace on the part of the nds of new organization

THE PRINCIPAL ORGAN. A remark of some of the Liberator, not long ago, that on account he fidelity of its editor, and its connection with the very enterprise from the beginning, it was worbeing regarded as the 'grand organ of the has furnished the occasion for a great abunf sneers and sarcasms from the pen of Joshua It has been held up as a reproach to friend n, as if he were worthy of death without benclergy, for the good opinion which others to express of his long and faithful services. a paragraph, which we have clipped from the under the editorial head of the last pater, from the pen, of course, of a correspon-Brother Leavitt would do well to post it up in ous place in his editorial closet, that h ead it as a relief to his overburdened spirit in future he is anxious to be delivered of a

Emancipator] is doing more good, in my , than any other six anti-slavery papers in the Take away the Emancipator, and some o' organs' would die for weat of food. It the office of a nursing mother to them all s, see the numerous extracts they a established character as the OFFICIAL AN of the National Society, and its facilities for ing the latest intelligence from every part of dother countries, the Emancipator, while proponducted, will continue to be THE PRINCIORGAN of communication with abolitionists AN of communication with abolitionist the country—either directly or indirectly medium of other papers. Those who di-subscribers, and thus receive the intelliand then take it second-hunded, or not get i

Mr. Webster at Alexandria.

himself, he has failed to perceive the only safe or ternative; and he is content to do the last, only when statesman-like course, regarding a question of such bribes and threats remove the necessity of the first. deep import to the nation as the anti-slavery question. olitical axioms of an advancing age. He has been deluded and degraded by his ambition. That sin beguilt,' as in the 17th century, but 'a mean chimneysweeping vice, which cares not through what defilement it creeps, so that it can but thrust its head out at the chimney-top' His selfish aspirations have been his ruin. They have blinded him to the fact, ple, must lead the advance. He must not suffer himself to be floated backward and forward with the popular tide, against the onward and ever-strengthen-

ing current of the times. It were well for a statesman to have an inflexible sense of right and justice ;-to be possessed by the inspired idea, 'Whose leseth his life shall find it'with little care though the promise prove to be less of life temporal, than life eternal. Perhaps this is too much to expect from a soul voluntarily seeking temptation, and stretching itself out of its Christian proportions in efforts to become 'available.' Torn asunder, like the robber of the Isthmus between the tree-tops, by the opposite demands of State government and General government, as the petty statesman in our country will ever find himself, he is not so much the

State's man, as its slave. But, avoiding every imputation of fanaticism or Utoplanism, it is at least necessary to the statesman that he should be bold and patient, having a Stoic constancy, if not a Christian one. He must be able to see the fires of his hopes going out in darkness for a season, or no fulfilment can rise gloriously from their ashes. must be be able to dare-dare and evermore dare' :a far higher ability is indispensable. He must be able to mark out his course on principles and considerations as high as the pole-star above the crowd; or even the mere log-cabin-led, eider-stimulated crowd will discern in him the infirmity and uncertainty of purpose which is its scorn. He must be able to stand im novable against calumny, exile from power and place, concession should shame his constancy-no vaccilla tion should stimulate the stifled derision of those who profit by his weakness. He should stand in the midst of his age, earnest and calm-resolute and ready-seeing that concealment is folly, and compro-

It is no clever shuffling or shallow diplomacy which can fit the strong man into his place as the helmsman of a nation like this. To practice them, is so to weaken | gr himself in reaching it, as to be unable to fill it. Nothing can effect it but a clear perception, (with vigor of soul to act upon it.) that freedom only, freedom for the slave as lie lan for the master-the triumph of Liberty in the present struggle, can preserve the U. States from anarchy and blood. Peace, till this struggle is decided in favor of Liberty, there can be none. The only alternative is the one which is so madly kept out of view by the incumbents and the aspirants for office in church and ate-national reform, or national ruin. Unholy quiet has been hitherto preserved only as long as the church could hold up her shield before the state ;-so long, that is, as the people might justify themselves in holdbe the true shield of faith, and the state, i. e. the people, will rage as only the conscience-stricken can,

This denial has been uttered. It is the heart's conrouse a land. Some have pronounced it who lack courage to face the foes it evokes!" At such a moment, the opening one of an hour unparalleled in this world's history, had Daniel Webster worth ten years of creening life,' even to his found wanting. Now, as in all past and in all future time, the course a statesman shall take in a confeebleness is fit only to destroy it. Mark him, fellow citizens! all you who would fain be its saviours, mark him as he stands in the streets of Alexandria, 'hailed crouching, bondman-like, as he calls upon 'distinguishholders to 'witness for him whether he en-

As far as experience may show errors in our es-tablishments, we are bound to correct them; and if any practices exist, contrary to the principles of jus-tice and humanity, within the reach of our laws or our influence, we are inexcusable if we do not exert train and abolish them.

Most powerfully was this general principle illustrat-

1 hear the sound of the hammer-I see the smoke of the furnaces where manacles and fetters are still orged for human limbs. I see the visages of those, who by stealth, and at midnight, labor in this work of ch instruments of misery and torture. Let that spot of their lives. Neither purified, or let it cease to be of New-England. Let be purified, or let it be set aside from the Christian world : let it be put out of the circle of human sym nathies and human regards; and let civilized nenceforth have no communion with it.'

This was Daniel Webster, with his foot on Plyand all, if so he may establish slaveholding commu nion between New-England and the South ! Sub. this down as tremendous! mitting to become the herald of Harrison's shame, for the more complete proclamation of his own! We for the preservation of which our institutions were brother Leavitt's 'kind feelings,') for asserting in the one that rushes on a man's soul with the memo- shine! ries of his birth-place, his home and his dead '-that he is about to disgrace and betray them all. It must be A Serious Charge. The editor of the Christian this thought that half-suffocates his meaning and Witness' asserts in his paper of May 28, that a dismakes him insinuate rather than declare it. No dis- honorable attempt ' has been ' made by Mr. Garrison tinct word of Slavery, or Freedom, or abolition, passes to obtain surreptitiously the subscription books of the his lips. He dwells darkly upon 'THIS' subject- Emancipator.' As this is a charge of some impor utters enigmatically something about defending the tance, we hope that when brother Burleigh has fir Constitution, and 'your institutions.' He dares not ished his illustrations of the editorial inaccuracies and frankly cry, 'Done !- 'tis a bargain !' like a bold vil- mis-statements of N. P. Rogers, he will condescend, dom of soul, and independence of thought and action | Christian Witness, if for no other reason, to give us -his country's safety and honor-his fature hopes of the proofs on which it is based. We pronrenown -as far as in him lies, the best interests of uni- untrue, and in behalf of a calumniated and absent versal humanity,-all involved in the great choice friend, demand its prompt retraction. which now lies before him. But he signifies himself ready to sign, seal and deliver, and, with a voice quivering with consternation, counterfeiting juviality, he Legislature who nided in electing to the Senate of the alls for the witnesses !

him in the presence of the multitude, with the mark The unworthy course of this brilliantly endowed, of the slaveholder. Preston, rope in hand, bristles but feeble-souled man, is run. Statesman as he thinks up to the auction-block. 'Hang' or bind, is his al-

The sale is over-but Webster has sold himself in Astute politician as he would be thought, he is the vain! With a brain yet reeling under the stupefaclatest of the laggards in the reception of the ordinary tion of the pro-slavery festival, he neither sees the consequences of his blunder, nor feels remorse for his But events will not fail to show him that the gins now to be rightly considered ;--not 'god-like very shallowest statesmanship-that of political cuuning-will condemn his day's work on the 11th of June, 1840, at Alexandria, as

Plus qui un crime-une faute.

His bankrupt masters have established themselves is owners, without the power to pay his price. He that he who would have honor and office of the peochance at the Presidency. It is too late; -he overstaid his market.

A Doctor of Divinity at Washington.

It is known to the public, that the Rev. Joshu Bates, D. D , late President of Middlebury College, bas served the United States Senate as Chaplain during its present session. Perhaps it was not too much to expect that a man who was nurtured amidst the free nstitutions of New-England, and who had spent nearly a quarter of a century under the bracing influence of the free winds of Vermont, would be able to resist the wiles and temptations of the 'peculiar institution. But alas! how hardly shall they that are rich in this world's honors and titles be able to stem the tide of a corrupt public sentiment, or preserve their fidelity to truth and conscience in circumstances of trial and temptation. We had some acquaintance with Dr. Bates in Vermont, and although we knew that he did not look upon the abolition movement with any great legree of favor, we were nevertheless not without ope, that during his stay at our national slave-ma ie would exert his influence in favor of humanit and freedom. Accordingly, we have read with avid ity his letters to the editor of the Boston Recorder with the expectation that something would escape his pen indicative of sympathy for the 7000 slaves of the District of Columbia, and of abhorrence for that traffic in the bodies and souls of human beings, which is carried on by the authority of Congress before his eyes. A search for life among the tombs could not have been more fruitless. Here is a passage from one of his letters, which will show the feelings of a Doc tor of Divinity in 1840 upon a question involving the rights and happiness of millions of immortal souls, for whom the Son of God suffered and died. Speaking of the sub-treasury, he says -

'It is emphatically the great political subject of th lay. And, though not so exciting at present as some others under discussion, it is becoming more and more so every day; and is destined to become the en-grossing and all-absorbing political subject through rossing and all-absorbing political subject through the length and breadth of the country. The subject of SLAVERY, of internal improvements, of the proceeding of manufactures, of the disposition of the publishment. lands, may produce temporary agitations, but they
MINOR AND SUBORDINATE SUBJECTS.

Slavery a " minor and subordinate subject,' in comparison with the sub-treasury! The Son of God exlaimed while on earth, ' How much b tter is a man than a sheep! 'but here is one of his professed disciples and ministers-a master, too, in our American Israel-who considers a sub-treasury or a bank of more importance than the welfare of 3000,000 of his fellow-creatures! and who thinks it of more con quence to settle the question how the revenue of the nation shall be kept, than it is to stop the traffic in human flesh, and undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free! The Dr must not think it strange, if his comparison of a question of dollars and cents viction of thousands, but its might is in its truth. with the cause of humanity and freedom, should awa-Though one only had uttered it, it is of power to ken the suspicion that he cares more for his \$8, per day, than he does for the requirements of conscience or the commands of Him whom he professes

to serve. It is indeed a melancholy fact, that a man like Dr. been equal to its grandeur and sublimity, 'twere Bates should close his ears and steel his heart to the cries of millions of his fellow-creatures, whose sufferpolitical fame and success. But he is weighed and ings are almost enough to cause even the stones to cry out! He professes to be a disciple and a minister flict between Liberty and Slavery, marks him as fit to tives and the opening of the prison to them that are of Him who came to preach deliverance to the capdestroy or to save his nation. Let Daniel Webster be bound. Does he suppose that his Divine Master marked in soanes, as one whose selfish and vicious would act as Chaplain of a body composed in part of men-stealers, and live on terms of intimacy with them from day to day, without rebuking them for sin? Or that he would reside in the SLAVE-MART by an immense assemblage, 'dadies in carriages,' with of a republican nation, and manifest no more sympathy for the victims of a traffic in human flesh, than was exhibited by the Priest and Levite for the man tertains on THIS SUBJECT different sentiments tions to heart, under a solemn sense of his responsifrom their own '! How does manhood sicken at his bility to that God who is no respecter of persons, and to Him who has said, 'Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ve pip ir NOT UNTO ME.

ARNOLD BUFFUM. This indefatigable laborer in the anti-slavery cause states, in a letter published in the last Emancipator, that at a place in C.inton Co. Ohio, a rabble made a furious assault upon him, first with eggs and then with stones. The assault commenced at the door of a meeting-house on the Sabbath. One side of the carriage was stove in, and for nell, foul and dark, as may become the artificers of a time he and his companion were in imminent peril of their lives. Neither of them, however, were injur

POWERFUL.' A State Convention of friends of an independent anti-slavery party, consisting of rous-TEEN persons, assembled in Vermont last week, and outh Rock. Now look at Daniel Webster in the nominated an electoral ticket. If a letter from six District of Columbia, yielding up blife, honor, soul persons to the American Anti-Slavery Society, was orthy ofbeing called 'powerful,' we must surely set

A QUIBBLE. The editor of the Emancipator, with have seen him heretofore stand trembling in the Seu- a grave face, accuses the American Anti-Slavery Soate, hesitating and yielding principle after principle, ciety of 'falsehood,' (a very gentle charge, considering framed, as the South went on to bid higher and higher resolution passed at the late annual meeting, that the for his integrity. He shakes-he hides himself-he is Albany Convention for 1839 'refused to allow all sick at Harrisburgh!' ("Tis very like! he hath the persons believing in the doctrines of the Society to falling sickness!') Another bid! going-but not participate in its proceedings; and it demands a regone. The scene changes from the Senate house to traction of the statement, averring that 'the Conventhe open slave market of Alexandria. Webster stands tion refused no one, the recording officers of the Confor ignominious examination on a platform, erected vention refused no one-every person whose nam for convenience,' before his purchasers. He under- was presented as a member was entered as such, and stands from the whole presence that he shall put on every person claiming to speak or vote as a member the presidential crown at the end of four years, if he had the liberty to do so.' Therefore, the women will assume the badge of slavery. It is a trying mo- were not excluded, and the shout of triumph which ment for a New-Englander born. A bitter thought- went up on account of their exclusion was all moon-What next?

ain; but he crouchingly conreys away his own free- out of regard to his own reputation as a professed

THE REWARD. Those abolitionides in the Vermon alls for the witnesses!

United States an unprincipled politician, who but a crittenden crowds forward, with triumph, yet with short time previous had broken his first in an attempt haste, lest the purchased victim retract, and brands to flog his wife, have now their reward in the testim "These,—he it known to all curious observers, who would fain find out 'what made the split in the Anti-Slavery cause,—are the 'new organized."

North on the question of slavery! How it looks!

uge, headed 'The Spirit of Abolition,' will overlook a articles by various anti-slavery writers, has just been matter of unusual interest and importance. There is published at Hartford, Ct. by S. S. Cowles, and may not a more reckless or unprincipled political paper in be had at 25 Cornhill. The work was originally inthe United States than the Washington Globe, as eve- tended to be sold at the Connecticut A. S. Fair; but ry abolitionist, whether whig or democrat, will readily as this was postponed, it was thought desirable to admit. It goes the whole in defence of slavery, ac- publish it at once. The work is well calculated to adis filled from week to week with the most mon- of its poetical articles in our last and present numbers strous falsehoods in relation to the movements of the The price is 50 cents single; \$4,50 per dozen. The abolitionists. But it volunteers a defence of the Charter Oak states that the ladies in one town pur-American church and clergy against the resolutions of chased seventy-five copies for circulation. the American Anti-Slavery Society, and manifests as The editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, in notice tender a concern for their safety and prosperity, as if ing this work, thus happily alludes to the frontispiece tes editor were in fact a Bishop or a D D.? How can a church and a ministry, whose corruptions have exposed them to the withering disgrace of a defence from such a source, hold up their heads, or even dare to look each other in the face, and lay claim to the character of Christian? Mark the pathetic appeal of the liberature of the control of the character of the character of the control of the character of the charac the editor to the elergy, 'most especially' in behalf of as far as the arm's length will permit, seems to be ad the editor to the clergy, 'most especially' in behalf of dressing an assembly quite as 'promiscuous' as it 'THE WOMEN'—uttered with as much pathos as characterized the speech of our friend Denison, when children, bond and free, black and white, compose her e besought Abby Kelley to keep in her appropriate auditory, and she is evidently preaching an anti-sla sphere! And then read the proof of his sincerity in very disc sphere! And then read the proof of this meaneth in the advertisement of Susan, who, it seems, took it into of Abby her head to pay a visit to her mother and brothers!

Read, too, the article from the Connecticut Obser-Read, too, the article from the Connecticut Observer, written by Rev. E. R. Tyler, a new-organizationist, wherein, after heaping slander and abuse upon
Mr. Garrison, he addresses the editor of a religious (!)
paper in that hot-bed of slavery, Charleston, S. C. as a
'good brother,' speaks of his periodical as a 'useful
of 'Freedom's Gift' to vote for the same. good brother, speaks of his periodical as a 'useful paper,' and endorses his slaveholding readers as Christiana '! What an exhibition of 'elective affinfaithful and distinguished advocate of the slave, and in our absence, and without the knowledge or appro ity' is here! Turning away in pious horror from a at the same time extending the right hand of fellowship to slaveholders !

Daniel Webster Sold on the Block!

niel Webster had been seized as a re nd sold, for the want of free papers, to pay his jail fees, the mistake, (!) though easily accounreference to his complexion, would have filled not only Massachusetts, but the whole of New-England ac, and should have a place in the family of every with excitement and agitation. What then ought to abolitionist. be the feelings of the people, when they learn that he has sold himself into the most degrading bondage slavery not of the body, to toil on a Southern plants tion, (that were comparatively a light matter,) but of the mind, the sout, the MAN? Language is powerless to convey any adequate impression of the disgus nean, and treachery to freedom so foul and dark.

But we warn the South to keep a good look-out for her victim. He was made to be free! and he will be- ciety. The subject is not forgotten. tray his new masters as soon as the temptation which brought him into his present degraded situation is removed. Let Senator Crittenden and hangman Freston watch him, or before they are aware of it, he will be found with free papers, headed towards Canada, and passing himself for a white man! Even now his eye is cast anxiously upward to identify the fanatical star which has guided multitudes whiter than himself

GEN. HARRISON-OUR OBJECT. We received last week, through the mail, a copy of the Liberator, with PRINCE ALBERT presided, is from the London Sun. the following endorsement on the margin:

'If the object of distributing your papers is, to defeat the election of General Harrison, I wish for no Very res-B. BARDWELL, Montague, Mass.'

fore us the most incontestible evidence, that both Gen.

Harrison and Martin Van Buren have basely bowed grace, feeling, and loveliness were collected. late their solemn and oft-re-peated professions by giving such men their support.

PROMPT AID. If any persons have heretofore sup-PROMPT AID. If any persons have heretofore supposed that the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society was 'dissolved,' we commend to their notice the following evidence that it is yet among the things that have life. We copy from the Standard. have life. We copy from the Standard.

Возтол, Мау 22, 1840. To the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

DEAR FRIENDS—Heartily approving the determina-tion of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as ex-pressed at its recent meeting, to supply the vacancy created by the unjustifiable transfer of the Emancipa-tor, by establishing a paper as a National official or-gan, and being aware that the pecuniary condition in ich you are placed by the course of the Commit tee of last year, renders it necessary that the Anti-Slavery of the land should make special exertions to enable you to carry out its plans, the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society resolves not to be found backward in doing what it can to that effect, for the slave's

Therefore, at thirty days sight hereof, please to draw upon Eliza F. Merriam, the treasurer of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, for the sum of Fire Hundred Dollars, and place the same to the cred-By order of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Soci-

THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, President.

MASSACHUSETTS FEMALE EMANCIPATION SOCI-ETY.' We have received, from the Recording Secretary of this 'new organized' association, an account of its formation, a list of its officers, and a statement of its objects. The manuscript is so perfectly neat

c in Connecticut writes as follows, under date of June 13.— Allow me to say bere, that I have eften read articles in the Liberator, from the pens of various persons, finding fault with the agents of the new organization for their misrepresentations, &c., and have thought that the statements they contained exaggerated; but my tour to the anniversary at New York, in company with the disorganizers, and hearing them converse, has convinced me fully, that the half wan not told me.'

The We hope to see a large gathering at the concert in this city, on Monday examing. Shall we have a carrier of saves on board, had also been captured by her Majerty's ship Modeste, and was hourly expected to arrive easy; sabip Modeste, and was hourly expected to arrive easy; sabip Modeste, and was hourly expected to arrive

ert in this city on Monday evening Shall we be disappointed?

Propen's Own Book-By F. De La Mennais Translated from the French, by Nathaniel Greene, Boston;

Howells, are on file for an early insertion.

FREEDOM'S GIFT. A neat duodecimo volume, of He who fails to read the article in this week's Ref. 108 pages, with this title, and composed of original ording to the school of Calhoun and McDuffie, and vance the anti-slavory cause. We have copied some

auditory, and she is evidently preaching an unit-sia-very discourse, with great acceptance and effect. What meaneth it? It cannot surely be designed as a sketch of Abby Kelley, getting 'out of her appropriate sphere?' Were you not fearful, brother Rust, that your dignified friend Ludlow would suspect 'sorcery'

EXPLANATION. The paragraph in the Liberator of June 5, over the signature of 'F. F. M.,' was inserted bation either of ourselves or the Liberator committee The necessary vindication would have been presented to the Abolitionist a fortnight ago, but for an oversight on the part of a member of the committee.

TEMPERANCE ALMANAC FOR 1841. We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this useful annual. It is worthy to be a companion of the Anti-Slavery Alman-

ECCLESIASTICAL. Our readers may wonder, perhaps. movements in the Presbyterian and Methodist Church-The subject has not been overlooked or forgot-We shall have something to say upon it hereaf-

We have not been able this week to write any thing on the peaceable professions of the Foreign So

The article on the first page, headed Garrionism,' from the pen of Adin Ballou, is happily cor eived, and will be read with peculiar pleasure by all the friends of the Liberator.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Great Anti-Slavery Meeting in London. The following account of a great anti-slavery meeting held in Exeter Hall, London, June 1st, at which

A public meeting of the Society for the extinction of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa was held this day at Exeter Hall. It had been announced that the doors would be opened at ten o'clock; but in consequence of the general understunding that his Royal Highness, Prince Albort, would be present, the Montague, Mass.'
Our whig friend, (for such we take him to be, although we have no personal acquaintance with him perbobally does not see the Friend of Man, and is therefore ignorant of the union which exists in this State between his party and the non-resistants! He has not been able, with his own eyes, to discover the leaning of the Liberator and the Massachusetts A. S. Society towards Harrison! Strange that he should Society towards Harrison! Strange that he should there were certainly not less than 4,500 persons be so blind as not even to see that which is not to be longing to the Society of Friends, although their numbe so blind as not even to see that which is not to be seen!

Seriously—the object of distributing the Liberator is to disseminate TRUTH in all its multiplied leanings upon the question of slavery. Having be-gance, was extremely rich and imposing, and indeed gance, was extremely rich and imposing, and indeed

Harrison and Martin Van Buren have basely bowed the knee to the dark spirit of Slavery, no threats of a withdrawal of patronage, come from what quarter they may, will induce us to withhold from our readers the truth, or to neglect to warn them not to violate their solemn and oft-re-peated professions by given the chair by Mr. F. Buxton. The chering continuation of the chair by Mr. F. Buxton. The chering continuation of the chair by Mr. F. Buxton. The chering continuation of the chair by Mr. F. Buxton. The chering continuation of the chair by Mr. F. Buxton. the chair of arr. r. buston. The entering continued for several minutes, during which His Royal Highness-stood acknowledging by repeated bows, and a strong expression of feeling upon his fine countenance, his sense of the affectionate reception. When the tu-

> His ROYAL HIGHNESS said-I have been induced His ROYAL HIGHNESS said—I have been induced to preside at the meeting of this Society, from a conviction of its permanent importance to the great interests of humanity and justice. (Tremendous cheering.) I deeply regret that the benevolent and persevering exertions of England to abolish the atrocious traffic in human beings—(Renewed and prolonged cheering)—at once the desolution of Africa, and the blackest stain on civilized Europe—(Renewed cheers) -have not led to a satisfactory conclusion. I since —have not led to a satisfactory conclusion. I sincerely trust that this great country will not rethat in its efforts, until it has finally and forever put an end to a
> state of things so repugnant to the principles of Christianity and to the best feelings of our nature. (Longcheers.) Let us, therefore, trust that Providence will rosper our exertions in so holy a cause-(Chee and that, under the auspices of our Queen—(Here the whole assembly rose and cheered with the utmost en-thusiasm, for some minutes) under the auspices of our Queen and her Government, we may, at no distant period, be rewarded by the accomplishment of this great and humano object—(Repeated and enthusiastic cheers(—for the promotion of which we have this day

A repetition of the most enthusiastic che dause, and waving of handkerchiefs, followed the onlusion of this address, which (we may be permitted > remark) was delivered with the most perfect dis-netures and grace, and with a inctness and grace, and with an engaging air of me sty and dignity, which elicited expressions of ad-ation from all around us.

Six hundred Slaves killed by suffocation. The last on and plain, that we can hardly resist the temptation to place it in the hands of the compositor; but, in the present state of our columns, we can hardly afford room to herald a society whose object it is to pick our columns. We think it is not over modest in reported of the brig, which was commanded by a reported of the brig, which was commanded by a reported of the brig, which was commanded by a them to ask it. The document, therefore, lies on the table, according to editorial and parliamentary usage.

Candle Acknowledgment: A sensible mechanic in Connecticut writes as follows, under date of from sufficient many wars the hardened down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that three hundred of the slaves had died to connecticut writes as follows, under date of the slaves had died to connecticut writes as follows, under date of the slaves had died to connecticut writes as follows, under date of the slaves had died to connecticut writes as follows. mencing, the butches were battened don June 13 .- Allow me to say here, that I have often time, the consequence of which was an additional 300

esty's ship Modeste, and was hourly expected to arrive in Simon's Bay; besides which she had run a vessel on shore, where she had become a wreck; but 25 slaves and 6,000 Spanish dollars had been taken out of

The slave trade up the east coast continued with The slave trade up the east coast continued with its usual spirit, and the Portuguese whaler, Eliza, Lopez master, had while lying in Mocamba (twelve miles seath of Mezumbique harbor) smuggled on board two hundred slaves, the duty of seven Spanish dollars per head being evaded, upon which intelligence indeed is this unpretending volume a rare treasure. We invite every body to precure a copy of it. It costs only 25 cents.

To Correspondents. The favors of 'Truth-Volume indeed,' 'F. F. M.,' and others, and the letter of H. C. Howells, are on file for an early insertion. harbor alone.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce Washington, Wednesday, June 17. The Slave Trade.

The Bill to aid in putting an end to this diabolical and inhuman traffic in human blood and misery, so far as the flag of this country was concerned, was taken up, in the U. S. Senate, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Davis, who explained the object of the bill, by shewing that American vessels were built for this purpose, and sold to Spanish and Portugese merchana, the transfer not being made annif the vessel reached the const of Africa, and the vessel being, in the mean time, protected by her flag—that after the transfer was made, the slaves were put on board, and the vessel depended on her seels for the safety of the return voyage. The object of the Bill before them was to prevent the flag from being used for any such purpose. Mr. D. alluded to the treaty stipulations with some European powers, by which the slave trade was, by general consent, made piracy, and the use made of the flag on those eccasions, was liable to bring the country into disrepute and difficulties, particularly with England. Mr. D. said that the Committee had an immense mass of facts before them from the Conshowing that American vessels were built for an immense mass of facts before them from the Con-sul at Havana, and others from British authority. This Bill clothed the Consul with additional powers, au-thorizing him to withhold his sanction where he had reason to believe the papers were to be improperly used. He would state that it had been drawn up

used. He would state that it had been drawn up with great care, and had met with the manimous approbation of the Committee.

Mr. Calboun thought the measure would rather be emburrassing than lead to any good practical results. He was inclined to think the Bill had grown out of He was inclined to think the Bill had grown out of the interference of another power, which was setting itself up as a general arbiter to regulate the internal concerns of other nations. He had understood that, while all this show of feeling was kept up, on the part of England, about suppressing this trade, the very manueles used to fetter those unhappy beings were manufactured, by thousands, at Birmingham. Had England taken any steps to put an end to that? For his part, he never could think of the interference of that power in the case of the Amistad with any degree of patience, and he thought it was time for this country to look to herself and assert her own dignity. country to look to herself and assert her own dignity

Mr. Dayis replied that the hill was offered rather to carry out the policy of our own country than that of Great Britain. He could say that Great Britain had vindicated herself-he admitted that manacles had vinuicated nerself—ne admitted that manacles had been manufactured there, but, then, there was a law on the statute book which authorized their seizure wherever found, but the law was evaded by the sla-vers taking out bolt iron and manufacturing them on the volvage.

Mr. Grundy condemned the interference of the British Government in the case of the An highly improper.

Mr. King was sorry to say that there had been a Mr. Aing was sorry to say that there had been a correspondence with the British government, and it was there among the voluminous documents furnished to the committee. The British government had pressed upon them the right of search, but had been roundly told that no such claim would be tolerated. Mr. King avowed himself favorably disposed towards the bill—he regarded the measure as necessary to prevent the prostitution of the flag.

Mr. Webster made some remarks in support of the bill, contending that even possible sten should be ta-

Mr. Webster made some remarks in support of the bill, contending that everp possible step should be ta-ken to prevent the glorious flag of the country from being prostituted for the aggrandizement of Spanish and Portuguese adventurers.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, without a di-

Whice Nominations. The Whig Convention held at Worcester on the 17th inst, nominated Hon. John Davis, for Governor, and Hon. George Hell for Licut. Governor. They also nominated the following electoral ticket for the support of Harrison and Tyler.

Isaac C. Bates of Northampton, and Pelog Sprague, of Boston, Electors at Large.
District 1 Robert G. Shaw, of Boston.

2 Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem. 3 Rufus Longley, of Haverhill. 4 Sydney Willard, of Cambridge. Sydney Willard, of Cambri Ira M. Barton of Worcester

6 George Grennell, of Greenfield.
7 Thad. Pomerdy, of Stockbridge.
8 Samuel Mixter, of North Braintr
9 Thomas Prench, of Canton.
0 Wilkos Wood, of Middleboro'.
1 Joseph Prince of Fried

11 Joseph Tripp of Fairlaven. 12 John B. Themas, of Plymouth. The Convention adjourned to meet again on Bun-ker Hill, on the 10th of September next. SUICIDE. The M. rion Ala.) Heraid, states that a nan named Vincent Sanders, recently shot himself in that place. The deceased was the husband of the mind which Mr. S. had recently suffered inc nental aberration. The circumstance of Mrs. Sanders' leath, it may be remembered, left it doubtful whether t was her own act, or murder committed by her

THE "Schoolmaster" at Washington. In the city of Washington—the metropolis of the nation—having a population of 20,000, there are two free

SIGNIFICANT. The Editor of the Liberia Herald. after copying from an American paper a statement of the offers made by the government of Trinidad, to induce colored people to emigrate thither, asks, Will his Excellency extend the same conditions to emigrants from this place?" What does it mean?— Pa. Freeman

Another Storm at Natchez. Another storm visited Natchez on the 6th inst. causing considerable damage to the neighboring plantations, destroying fences, conego quarters, gins, &c. Eortunady, the appropriate of the storm was preceded by a heavy rain, whiprevented a repetition of the fatal effects of May 7.

Benjamin Rush, Esq. Secretary of the Legation of the United States at London, arrived this morning in the Great Western. Mr. Rush is believed to be the bearer of important despatches from our minister Mr. Stevenson. He proceeded direct to Washington, im-mediately on landing, and we understand that he returns to England again very soon .- New York Eze GERMAN EMIGRANTS. Numbers of men, women

and children from Germany continue to arrive in Liverpool ria Hull, for the purpose of emigrating to the United States. Several hundreds have departed this season glready, and more are coming. What with English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish and German emigrants, the Union will this year receive from Liverpool alone an accession to its population of between twenty and thirty thousand souls.—Liverpool Standard:

The citizens of Nashville have contributed fifteen red dollars to the relief of the sufferers at Natchez

DIED—In Mansfield, on Thursday, April 30, Mrs. Susanna Stearns, widow of the late Mr. Isaac Stearns, aged 75 years. She was the mother of eight children, all of whom survive her, and who deeply feel the loss of a kind and affectionate parent, and a sincere Christian. Although she never joined any church, she experienced the Christian's hope, which is an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast, and was the governing principle of her life. Her charity and benevolence were not of that kind which are narrow benevolence were not of that kind which are narrow benevolence were not of that kind which are narrow and sectarian, and limited to a particular party or church, like that of the ascient Jows, who had no dealings with the Samaritane, and like that of many in our day; but it was broad and extensive, taking in the whole human family. Her friends and relatives had the consolation of witnessing her resignation to the will of God, with full faith in Christ, at the clos-ing scene of her life. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.' In this city, on Monday, 16th instant, Miss Ellen

Smith, aged 25 years.
On Saturday, June 20, Mr William H. Copman, of St. Thomas, W. I., aged 52.

NOTICES.

Plymouth Co. A. S. Society. The annual meeting of the Old Colony Ply County Anti-Slavery Society will be hold in ton, on the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. which time an address will be delivered by the Rev. Sameel J. May, of South Scituate. The peculiar state of the anti-slavery cause at the present time makes it imperative upon every abolitionists to be at his post. Let there be a full delegation from every town in the County.

South Scituate, June 9th, 1840.

N. B. The meeting will be held in the meeting house of Rev. Daniel Thomas. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A Quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County A.S. Society will be held in the Orthodox meeting-house in Westport, on TUESDAY, the 28th of July.

Auxiliary societies are requested to send delegates, and all persons, holding the principles of the society, are invited to be present, and take part in the ceither ations.

HARRIS COV. Law. 1, Sec.

UNION ANTI-SLAVERY MONTHLY CONCERT. The Union A. S. Concert for June will be held at the Marlboro' Chapel, Hall No. 2, on Monday even; ing next, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The monthly collectors are requested to make their returns as usual, and all the friends of the cause are invited to attend.

J. A. COLLINS.

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POETRY

From Freedom's Gift. CONNECTICUT. The arms of this State are three vines, with the motto-Qui transtulet, sustinct.

BY M. W. CHAPHAN. Cose, toil-worn, and care-worn, and battle-worn

friends! Ye bound with the bondman, till tyranny ends! From the glimmer of dawn on the waves of the sea, To the shadows of sunset, wherever ye be;

Take courage and comfort! Our land of brigh streams And beautiful valleys, awakes from her dreams, At the sound of your voices, and calls from its grave The Spirit of Freedom, to shelter the SLAVE. Our rocks bear a record that rouses the blood : Resistance to tyrants is duty to God! And the conflict of Spirit is kindling afar,

And mothers are girding their sons for the war! Be glad! for the land of the zine and the oak, The slumbers that bound her hath joyously broke; Our people,-they gather their forests among-They throng to their temples, with prayer and with song; Our mountains are ringing with Freedom's Refrain

The land of the Charter shall shiver the chain! Well is it, ye sons of the puritan stock, That your slumbers no longer your forefathers muck The vine that they cherished, yet richly shall yield, Its clusters of fruitage, empurpling the field : For the people that twine it their armor around, In token of faith in the promise which crowned The day of its planting, no longer forget The Slave ! and a blessing shall rest on them yet, As they sing in its shadow their joyous refrain-A The God who transplanted, shall ever sustain! Boston, April, 1840.

MY HAME.

BY ROBERT NICOLL. O! I ha'e lo'ed the heather hills, Whar' simmer breezes blaw; An' I ha's lo'ed the glades that gang Through yonder greenwud-shaw But noo the spot maist dear to me Is whar the mune doth beam Doon through the sleepin' leaves, to watch My ain wee cantie hame.

My cantie hame ! its roof o' strae, Aneath you thorn I see-You cosie bush that couthie keeps My wife an' hairnies three. There's green girse roon' my cottage sma', An' by it rins a stream, Whilk ever sings a bonnie sang To glad my cantic hame.

Whan delvin' in the sheugh at e'en, Its curlin' reek I sec, I ken the precious things at hame Are thinkin' upo' me. I ken my restin' chair is set. Whar' comes the warmest gleam-

I ken there 're langin' hearts in thee, My ain wee cantie hame O! can I do but love it well, When a' thing's lovesome there? My cheerfu' wife-my laughin' weans-

The morn an' e'enin' prayer. The Sabbath's wander in the wuds, An' by the saut-sea faem-The warst o' hearts might learn to lo'e My ain wee cantie hame.

The blessie's o' a hame-bless'd heart Be warm upon it a'-On wife an' bairns may love an' peace Like sunbeams joyous fa' ! Blithe thochts are rinnin' through my heart, O! thochts I canna' name-Sac glad are they-while thinkin' o' My ain wee cantie hame.

JUNE.

BY WM. H. BURLEIGH JUNE, with its roses-June ! The gladdest month of our capricious year, With its thick foliage and its sunlight clear; And with the drowsy tune Of the bright leaping waters, as they pass Laughingly on amid the springing grass!

Earth, at her joyous coming, Smiles as she puts her gayest mantle on ; And Nature greets her with a benison; While myriad voices, humming Their welcome song, fling dreamy music rou Till seems the air an element of sound.

The overarching sky Weareth a softer tint, a lovelier blue, As if the light of heaven were melting through Its sapphire home on high; Hiding the sunshine in their vapory breast, The clouds float on like spirits to their rest.

A deeper melody, Poured by the birds, as o'er their callow young Watchful they hover, to the breeze is flung-Gladsome, yet not of glee— Music heart-born, like that which mothers sing Above their cradled infants slumbering.

On the warm hill side, where The sunlight fingers latest, through the grass Peepeth the luscious strawberry! As they pass, Young children gambol there, Crushing the gathered fruit in playful mood, And staining their bright faces with its blood.

A deeper blush is given To the half-ripened cherry, as the sun, Day after day, pours warmth the trees upon, Will the rich pulp is riven : The truant school-boy looks with longing eyes, And perils limb and neck to win the prize

The farmer, in his field, Draws the rich mould around the tender maize; While Hope, bright-pinioned, points to coming days When all his toil shall yield An ample harvest, and around his hearth

There shall be laughing eyes and tones of mirth. Poised on his rainbow wing, The butterfly, whose life is but an hour, Hovers coquettishly from flower to flower,

A gay and happy thing, Born for the sunshine and the summer day, Soon passing, like the beautiful, away ! These are thy pictures, June!

First-born of Beauty, whose swift-footed hours Dance to the merry tune Of birds and waters, and the pleasant shout Of Childhood on the sunny hills flung out

Brightest of Summer months -- thou month of flowers

I feel it were not wrong To deem thou art a type of heaven's clime, Only that there the clouds and storms of Time

Sweep not the sky along: The flowers-air-beauty-music-all are thine, But brighter-purer-lovelier-more divine !

ON TIME. Time flies-it quicker flies, in short, Than e'en the lightning flies, When forked beams are seen to sport From east to western skies.

Quicker is time than words can tell. Though swift those accents flow; Consider, then, O man! full well How thou should'et live below

NON-RESISTANCE.

To Henry C. Wright. WHITESBORO', near Utica, June 2nd, 1840.

DEAR SIR: -- In the Liberator of May 15th, I find desire. The chief burden of your article is, that William Goodell has changed his mind on the subject of non-resistance. You commence thus:

' The course of brother Goodell respecting non-resistance is most extraordinary. One moment he throws his whole soul into an effort to vindicate the doctrine, in the Friend of Man, and the next, speaks of it with a kind of holy horror, as though it would rivet the chains of the slave forever!

unstable course, would be to copy nearly the whole article. The chief impression intended to be conveyed, I should be tempted to infer, was, that Wil-the same 'most extraordinary' change to the great liam Goodell is altogether too unstable in his views, on this subject, to admit his opinions to have much of Friends—when, it is well known, that it is you weight. You allude to many things I have said and and your 'less than one hundred' non-resistan written, to prove this instability. You say with emphasis—'Man may change, but Truth never.' And Peace Society, or the Quakers. ou bring the whole to a conclusion in your last

'To show where brother Goodell once stood on the doctrine of non-resistance, and how much he has done to identify non-resistance and abolition, you have only to publish what he has spoken on the principle of war and armed resistance. If brother Goodell has repented of his former course, let him say so; if not, it is but justice to himself, and to truth, to show us how he reconciles his present with his former position. The peaceful William Principles of the Liberator, he is hostile to 'the pacific principles of the Prince of Prince of Prince of Prince, with few exceptions, ('less than one hundred in all New-England,') fall under the same condemnation the peaceful William Principles of the pacific principles of the Liberator, he is hostile to 'the pacific principles of the Liberator, he is hostile to 'the pacific principles of the Prince of the pacific principles of the Prince of Prince of the pacific principles of the Prince of Prince of the pacific principles of the Prince of Prince of the pacific principles of the Prince of Prince of Prince of the pacific principles of the Prince of Prince of the pacific principles of th

Now, my brother, I need not spend time in prov ing to you that it is no disgrace or disparagement to any man to change his opinions, if he has good reason to do so, and that the man who always holds imself open to conviction is more worthy the public confidence as an editor, or preacher, or refo than one who maintains practically, the infallibility of his own opinions. He who labors as you and I do to change men's opinions, and to induce them to avow openly such change, should beware of insisting upon that sort of self-consistency which seems de itself in the merit of having never become wiser by investigation. I am glad to see, in your closing paragraph, something which I may venture to construe into a recognition of this principle, and especially am I glad to see you insist that those cho do change their opinions are bound to say so, and admit freely that they repent of their former course. I think that if this were followed by those abolitionists who have changed their views of civil government since they commenced their anti-slavery labor —if they would frankly admit that it was they themselves, and not others, that have changed their principles and measures, and if they would magnani-mously acknowledge that they repent in dust and ashes for having advocated the anti-slavery measures that they did, a few years ago—such a manly and ingenuous course would tend much to prevent true principles and practice of brotherly love, harmony, and PEACE. dissension in the anti-slavery ranks, and pro-Of course, if I were conscious of having changed

Of course, if I were conscious of having changed my opinions on the subject of non-resistance since I became an editor, thirteen years ago, I should cheerfully say so. But I am not. And I am exceedingly surprised that Henny C. Whight should be the man who should impute to me such a change. You know, very well, that I held the peace principles, as they are commonly held by the Society of Friends, long before any one among us broached the idea that the principles of peace were inconsistent with the existence of civil government and penal law. You know, too, if you have not strangely forgotten, that the very first time you broached to the, in conversation, your new sentiments respecting me, in conversation, your new sentiments respecting civil government, you presented it as a new proposition, to which you invited my assent, (just as you doubtless do. whenever you consent. you doubtless do, whenever you come in contact with Quakers and others, who discard the military principle, and yet adhere to civil government and civil law.) You must remember, too, I am almost confident, that I strenuously questioned the soundness of your position, and that in subsequent interviews with you, I have always and uniformly maintained that civil government may exist, and was actually administered by William Penn and his successors, for sixty years, in perfect consistency with the principles of peace. I do not deny that I may have been puzzled, perhaps, in some instances, and, for a time, in disposing of some of the difficulties to ny conclusions, which modern 'non-resistants' have been able to present But I deny that I have ever, for a moment, or on any occasion, or to any person, rding to my best knowledge and belief,) admitted that the principles of those who reject civil gov-ernment and penal law are correct. And except for a very short time, when the subject was new to me, I have uniformly expressed my full belief that the doctrine of modern non-resistants, so called, in the doctrine of modern non-resistants, so caned, in rejecting penal law and civil government, were fundamentally wrong, unscriptural, and dangerous. Your own account, in the Liberator, of a conversation of their course, and change their course. At the tion you held with me at my house, in Utica, will bear testimony to the truth of this statement. The nance is not at hand but I remember you said in substance, that I took strong exceptions to the anti-civil government views of non-resistants, while I theless rejected the military system. With the vast majority of those who go against the milithe vast majority of those who go against the min-tary system, and against war, including the mem-bers of the Society of Friends? And how can you represent me as changeful and fickle, when it is William Lloyd Garrison and Henry C. Wright, and not William Goodell, that have changed? Let me commend to you and to bro. Garrison, your own docse who repent of their former course should say so, or else reconcile their present with

And as you have so confidently appealed to my past writings in the Friend of Man' and elsewhere, prove my instability and change, let me ask you oint out and republish any thing from my pen disproves the truth of what I have now written.

—More than ten thousand men will be made drunk ards in one year by this hard cider enthusiasm. Most assuredly, you will not find to your purpose the 'long articles' written by me, in the Friend of Man' against the military system. One of the avowed objects of that series of Essays was to establish the radical distinction between the CIVIL and the MILITARY power, the natural repugnance, instead of affinity between them; thus drawing a broad line between the military advocacy of civil government, on the one hand, and the opposition to civil government on the other. Were I to write a volume against the doctrines of non-resistance, as you hold 1839: Very Rev. Dr. Yore, President. against the doctrines of non-resistance, as you hold them, I should have to transcribe the substance of those anti-military essays into the argument—and I have had the satisfaction to be assured by perhaps istance ' I am still willing to see identified with abolition, and have no fears that it would

injure the cause of the slave.

To all this you may say, if you think so, that I am inconsistent with myself—that my logic is un-sound—that my distinction between civil and military government is futile-that the former cannot exist without the latter, or that the one is as bad as the other. Very well. That is your opinion, and you have a right to proclaim it, as such. Make me as have a right to proclaim it, as such. Make the as inconsistent as you please, or as you can, but do not say, contrary to the fact, that I have changed my opinions, when I have not. Do not say that one opinions, when I have not. Do not say that one opinions, when I have not. The process the constant of the process the constant of the

State the facts as they are, and give your opinions of me, distinct from those facts.

Wherein have I changed? When did I oppose civil government? When did I write against penal laws? When did I say that it was wrong to hold office—or to vote for another to hold office?

These are the fundamental points on which you insist 'in the same breath' in which you complain of my changefulness! But will be ver agree with you on these points? Answer me this, if you can. But if not, do not make it the basis of your argument against me that I have changed—that my course, in this respect, has been 'most extraordinary,' insomuch that 'one moment' I am one thing

this matter, and charge me with your own inferences instead of my positions. You lay down what you say is 'the only principle at issue in non-resistance.' You say I have admitted that principle, and therefore charge upon me inconstancy and change, because I do not admit your 'application of this principle!' Strange testimony.' Sympose I had admitted that Dear Sire—In the Liberator of May 15th, 1 and a raticle over your signature, and headed 'William Goodell'—Nos-Resistance'—which I intended to have noticed sconer, but pressing labors have prevented—nor have I time now to say all I could desire. The chief burden of your article is, that William Goodell has changed his mind on the ple are not clear to my mind and never have been Why then should you make your logical deductions the soundness of which you know very well I do not admit,) the foundation of your testimony to the supposed fact that I have changed my opinions? Such a course, depend upon it, my brother, cannot do credit to the cause you espouse. If your sentiments are correct, they can be better supported than To quote all you say or imply in respect to the alleged change in my opinions, and my fluctuating, unstable course, would be to copy nearly the whole article. The chief impression intended to be controlled to the controlled to t

And if it be true that William Goodell is opposed the Christ-like doctrine of non-resistance— 'To show where brother Goodell once stood on the that, in the words of the Liberator, he is hostile to

WILLIAM GOODELL.

MISCELLANY

MOHAMMEDAN US. CHRISTIAN. It is a singular fact that grog-shops and the demoralizing effects which they produce, are found only among Christian nations. They are abominated by the Moham medans. Mr. Southgate, in his late interesting tou among the nations of the East, says, 'The Moham medan law, although it does not prevent the manufacture and use of wine and other liquors, keeps i under such restrictions as are unknown in any Chris-tian country. You do not find in the Eastern cities as you may in our own, a tippling-shop at almost be found only in the Christian quarters, and are on-ly tolerated for the use of Christians, although the Mohammedans do sometimes pay them secret vis-

Again, Mr. Southgate says, 'Whether tippling shops are to be found any where in Turkey, be Constantinople, I am unable to say. I have visited four-fifths of the cities of the Empire, and have never seen one. He adds, that in Persia they are still more rare; and why? Hear the humiliating reason—Because the Christian population is small!

He never saw or heard of more than one veritable grog-shop while he was there—and for that the owner paid the enormous license of six hundred tormans, or fifteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Southgate says that in the East it is rare to

ject more painful, at this enlightened day, than the reflection that within the pale of the church, are to be found those who drink or vend intoxicating li quors. Yet such cases we are constrained to say are more frequent than we had supposed. We confess, that at this meridian light of the sun of Temperance, we had flattered ourselves that there were no dark corners into which its rays had not, more of less, penetrated; and as a consequence had suppose that no man, laying claim to the character of a pro fessing christian, could be found, who would, for the sake of paltry gain, barter away all such claims, an there are some such in Vermont we are obliged to admit. What word of exhortation to administer we acknowledge ourselves ignorant, for we know o nothing new in this respect to be said, but our ear nest prayer to God is 'that he would WATER THE CHURCHES'-Vermont Temperance Star

HARD CIDER-REV. LEONARD BACON. Who

There is another reason why the cause of tem-erance is retrograding. It is, (and I say it with no wish to offend any person,) it is owing in a great measure to causes of recent occurrence. Within badge of a political party!—The hard money humbug was hard enough—but the hard cider humbu will prove more disastrous to the country, and more degrading to those concerned in it. Yes, intelligent men—men who have enjoyed the benefits of Christian teachings—and who live in a land of gos-pel light—are called upon to exhibit their enthusiasm in a political strife, by drinking hard cider, made harder by hard brandy, for the glory of General Harrison! Yes—at these conventions and comalmshouse, or the prison, and the drunkard's grave

Temperance Medal .- One of the medals distribu ted in Ireland, to the converts to the temperance re formation, was exhibited to us a day or two since It was of silver, about the size of a dollar, hand-somely executed, and bore various emblems and mottoes illustrative of the objects of the association, of which it is an evidence of membership. The those anti-military essays into the argument—and I have had the satisfaction to be assured by perhaps as many persons as bro, Garrison now states to be the number of non-resistants in New-England, (one hundred) that the perusal of those 'long articles' in the 'Friend of Man' prevented them from becoming the 'Friend of Man' prevented them in proof the St. Paul's Temperance Society.'

On the reverse was a domestic scene, two figures, and the state of the St. Paul's Temperance Society.'

On the reverse was a domestic scene, two figures, and the state of the St. Paul's Temperance Society.' non-resistants! As you now appeal to them in proof of my having 'thrown' my 'whole soul into a vindication of 'your doctrine, and since you commend my powers of logic in the effort, let me hope that your influence will secure their republication and circulation by the N. E. Non-Resistance Society.

Such 'non-resistance' I am still willing to see idennow in use, which do not distinguish them from an other body of men.-Phil. Ledger.

THE LAST YANKEEISM. A Yankee, some two three years ago, contrived a way of making covered buttons, by just compressing an edge of metal and so in one moment threw a thousand women out of employment. Another Yankee, by a different appli-cation of the same idea, has contrived to put or buttons without sewing, and that too, so that they say, contrary to the fact, that I have changed my opinions, when I have not. Do not say that one moment' I throw my whole soul into your doctrine, and, in the next, speak of it with a kind of holy and, in the next, speak of it with a kind of holy have not been wrong testimony of me. In this you bear wrong testimony of me. In this you bear wrong testimony of me.

e facts as they are, and give your opinions is incit from those facts.

ein have I changed? When did I oppose ein have ein have

course, in this respect, has been 'most extraordinary,' insomuch that 'one moment' I am one thing and 'the next' another, and nobody can tell where to find me!

A Turkish paper says, in announcing the fact that the Grand Seignor is expecting an addition to his family, that, 'A soul-animating rose bush, bud and blossom yielding, in the happy Imperial rose-garden, has exhibited signs of vegetation.'

Grahamism We had yesterday an invitation to dine at the Graham House of Mr. Goss in Barclay street. As we have no such fear of being converted to new opinions that we dare not go where they are advonated, and as in fact we were never so bigoted as to refuse to ent ripe fruits, we accepted and went. A long table was spread, and at the sound of the bell, lined on either side with a very respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, mostly boarders at the house, and all looking as hearty as if they had eatenment seven days in a week. Well, first we had auccotash, seven days in a week. Well, first we had auccotash, green peas, mashed potatoes, boiled eggs, lettuce, &c.—then a baked Indian pudding, cherry, strawberry and minced pies, (minced fruits we mean;) then apples, watermelons from the South, oranges, dates, strawberries and cream, &c. &c. As for drink, it was Adam's Ale, the best ever yet invented, and lemonade. The bread was—Graham bread. No stately castors, filled with biting pepper, mustard, and other condiments, adorned the table. Their places were supplied by hunches, of flowers. His Evcelerory condiments, adorned the table. Their places were supplied by bunches of flowers. His Excellency Gov. Seward honored the coasion with his presence, being introduced by Mr. Greely, of the New Yorker, who is a lodger at the house, and regularly takes the edge from his appetite and puts it upon his wit at this table of fruits and vegetables. We came away thoroughly persuaded that it is not the most dangerous erfor in the world to believe in Grahamism, especially if one joins the sect of Mr. Goss. So, as we ate but a small bit of beef-steak at breakfast, we intend, after finishing this paragraph, to eat a bowl of bread and milk, with a few more strawberries, for supper, and go to bed, reflecting that we have lived very innocently, for one day at least.—Jour. of Com.

Emancipation in Virginia - Emancipation sen nts seem to be prevailing in Virginia. The Old

We hear the determination expressed from candid representation should go together.'

Suppose all the laborers in Virginia should come to the same resolution—what a rumpus! 'Taxation and representation should go together,' true enough, and so should work and wages. Glorious principles, these.—Philanthropist.

Colleges and Newspapers.—There are, nominally, ninety-five colleges now in the United States, with about ninety-five hundred students; twenty-seven medical schools, with about twenty-seven hundred and fifty students; thirty-seven theological schools with about fourteen hundred students; and eigh law schools, with about three hundred and fifty stu

One thousand five hundred and fifty-five newspa-One thousand five hundred and fifty-five newspa-pers and other periodicals are published in this coun-try, two hundred and sixty-seven published in New England, (Massachusetts one hundred and twenty-four;) two hundred and seventy-four in the state of New-York, two hundred and fifty-three in Pennsyl-vania, one hundred and sixty-four in Ohio. The next largest number in a single state is sixty-nine, and the smallest number three.—Christian Review.

Too Particular .- A gentleman who had sat half minute to have his miniature taken by the Daguerreo type, was surprised, on looking at the picture, to see a spot on his cheek which he was sure did not belon to him. Daguerre would have been set down a lia at once, but for his well established reputation of al ways speaking the truth; yet there was a plain con-tradiction between the picture and the original, as they both stood together. A microscope was brought, and then the spot was seen to be the well defined miniature of a fly, who had seized that occasion to get his own likeness tuken, and so had stood upon the gentleman's cheek unobserved. ways speaking the truth; yet there was a plain co

ITEMS.

Summary Vengeance. We are informed that four horse thieves were captured about two weeks ago in Iowa Territory, somewhere near Davenport, one of whom was instantly hung up to a tree, where he had remained four days, and was being consumed by crows, &c.; another was shot, and the remaining two mutilated and set at liberty. We have heard no further particulars, and trust, for the honor of the far west, that the story is exaggerated.—Peoria Register. A Convention of the colored people of the State

of New York is to meet at Albany on the third Tuesday in August, to consider their political con-dition, and to adopt measures to remove their disabilities. A certain amount of real estate formerly gave a colored man the right of suffrage in the

An English paper says: 'The quartermaster of the Thunderer, of 84 guns, at Dovonport, was blown to pieces on Friday week, whist standing in the chains, having been struck by the whole contents of a signal Part of his skull was picked up on the shore, mile distant from the vessel.'

TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD RAILEOAD. We learn from the New Bedford Mercury, that this road will be completed in a few days, and open for public travel on the 1st of July. The length of the road is 19 miles and three fourths of a mile. The actual cost will come within the original estimate of \$400,000.

Edward C. Pritchett is appointed Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Anti-Slavery Socie-ty, in the place of W. L. Chaplin, who is now Corres-ponding Secretary, &c. in the new society in the western part of the State. FLY IN WHEAT. The Hessian fly is destroying

many of the fields of wheat in Erie, Huron, Ser and Sandusky counties. We understand that there are thousands of acres which will not produce the seed .- Sandusky (Ohio) Clarion. The Petersburg Star of Thursday, states that the

Roanoke river has swollen to an almost unprecedent-ed height, and that the crops on the low grounds will be greatly injured, if not entirely destroyed in conse-quence. The Appamattoz is also unusually high and

The piracy off Cape Antonio is fully confirmed by Capt. Remington of the brig Elizabeth, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from Havana. The seven pirates had been brought to that city, and would be tried forthwith. They would no doubt be executed immediately afterward. FROM FLORIDA. The St. Augustine News of the 29th ult. says: 'There is a rumor in town, and generally credited, that the Indians made an attack on one of the Alachus settlements, on Sunday night lust, killing thirteen families, and the garrison of six men:

the attack was made at night, and is represented Scarcity of Fish .- The readers of our shipping lie will perceive that the fishermen are making out but very poorly this season. A vessel which arrived at Marblehead a year ago, this week, brought 21,000

fish; nearly twice as many as the whole eight vessels reported to-day.—Salem Gaz. Official information has been received by the au-Omeial information has been received by the authorities at Natchez, confirming the truth of the report of the steamboat Hinds being wrecked at Natchez during the tornado of the 7th ult. She had been picked up with 51 dead bodies on board, 48 of whom were males, 3 females, and one child.

The Boston and Portland Railroad is now completed as far as Exeter, and the cars will carry passengers to that town, a distance of 48 miles, this week. The time occupied will probably exceed two and a half hours. Go ahead.—Mer. Journal.

FROM JAMAICA. By the schr. Cyrus, Capt. Howard, we have Jamaica papers to May 23rd. The prospects of the Colony in respect to population, are favorable. The Jamaica Despatch says:—

On a certain Sunday, in a country parish, (Clare don.) no less than two hundred and seventy (27 baptisms, and screnty-three (73) marriages took place.
On the following Sunday, sixty-three (63) marriages were celebrated, and one hundred and twenty-five (125) banns published!

It is stated that the storm in Natchez had sen sided, till the land pirates who infest the souther cities, were at work at their trade, robbing the ruins of the houses, and even stripping watches and jewel-ry from the dead and wounded. The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned on Mon-

day ufternoon. But few public bills were passed dur-ing the session, and those not generally of an impor-The Young Ladies' Missionary Society of Wheel

ing, Va. have transmitted, through their paster, the Rev. Dr. H. R. Weed, \$2000 to the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Bc gd of Foreign Missions, for the pur-pose of constituting Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison members of that Board. (!!) The popula. On of Worcester, Mass. acc census, is 7060, being an increase of 2892 i

ten years.

New Books.

For sale at the A. S. Office, 25 Cornhill.

REEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slavery Hymn
Book, compiled with great care, and just from the
New-York piess. Price 37 1.2 cents.

Firerbon's Givt, or Sentiments of the Free.—A
collection of original pieces of poetry and prose. Published at Hartford, Ct. Price 50 cents.

Mn. Max's Discourse, on the Life and character
of Charles Follen—Delivered before the Massachusetts Auti-Slavery Society in the Marlboro' Chapel,
Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents.

For The above are all works of peculiar interest.

The above are all works of pe

JOHN CURTIS, Jr., Tailor. No. 6 Ann St., 3d door from Union St. Boston.
CONSTANTLY on hand, a general assortment
READY MADE CLOTHING, which will

old at prices to suit the times.

Also.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Stocks, Hokfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. &c N. B. Garments of every description cut and made o order, at short notice, and in the best manner.

June 10. 24. 3m.

JAMES TOLMAN, of the late firm of Macombes and Tolman, has taken the store recently occupied by Winckley and Dickenson, No. 6. Congress square Congress Street, nearly opposite the old stand.

He will constantly be supplied with a complete assortment of first rate MERCHANT TAILOR'S GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest

NOTICE.

By particular personal attention to all departm of the business, he will be able to execute all order in a perfect and satisfactory manner. The patronag of his friends and of the public is respectfully solicit ed. March 13.

HENRY A. NEWHALL,

45 Hanover Street, (Under White's Bonnet Rooms,) BOSTON:

RETAIL dealer in Calicoes, Sheetings, Shirtings Summer Cloths, Brond Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, White Goods, Embroideries, Black Silks, Hosiery and Gloves, and various other articles usually kept in a

DRY GOODS STORE. Calicoes by the pound for patch-work, at whole le or retail.

rice and taking another cannot be practised without ecception, the subscriber has decided to practise it no more. It will be his design to offer goods at the low est market price, from which there will be no abate

nent.

He would respectfully solicit the patronage not only
of purchasers living in the city, but also of those from March, 1840. 1216

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situated on Humphreys street, Dorchester, comprising parlor, sitting room, breakfast room and kitchen on the lower floor, four chambers and attic above, well of excellent twaer, garden, &c. Said house has recently been put twaer, garden, &c. in good repair. Inquire at 26 Congress st. June 10-243t

NEW BOOKS. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at 25, Cornhill THE SLAVE: or the Memoirs of Archy Moore DESPOTISM IN AMERICA, by the author of

rchy Moore. Price 50 cents.
LECTURES ON BRITISH INDIA, by GEORGE Thompson, with a Preface by W. L. Garrison.

COLE'S PARAGON.

THOMAS COLE returns his thanks to the publi for the liberal patronage he has heretofore recei HAIR CUTTING & CURLING ESTABLISHMENT in Atkinson Street, 3d door from Milk St. where he would be happy to wait on all who favor him with

Particular attention paid to Cutting Children's Hair PERFUMERY of all kinds kept for sale.

Hats, Caps, Stocks and Trunks. GEORGE ADAMS, No. 300 Washington Street, Offers for sale a prime assortment of fashionable Fur and Silk HATS; Cloth and Velvet CAPS, great variety, wholesale and retail; NECK-STOCKS UMBRELLAS, VALICES, CARPET-BAGS; Hair Leather and Travelling TRUNKS; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. The patronage of his friends and the public is earnestly solicited. Hats and Caps made to order at short notice. Call and examine for yourselves, [No. 300 Washington-St. [

GENTEEL BOARD. OF At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon. (1) I vacated by gentlemen resuming their country seats on the first of April. Several single rooms may be taken immediately. The suite of rooms may be on the first of April. Caveria angle taken immediately. The suits of rooms are convenient for families and others desiring a quiet, central and pleasant situation for a permanent residence—possessing the advantages of a large yard, and pleasant and applications and policy water, bathing rooms ty of good aqueduct and well water, bathing rooms, shower bath, ect. Strangers visiting the city, prefer ring private accommodations, are invited to call. 13-tf. J. E. FULLER.



Dr. Hitchcock, Dentist,

'o. 98 Court Street, corner of Stoddard Street, Bos Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth. Extracting.—Dr. H. has an Improved Extractor for removing teeth, which is superior and far preferable to all other instruments. Its popularity and excellence require no other recommendation than the fact, that during the past year it has removed nearly Tico Thousand Teeth. Extracting 25 cents.

Filling Teeth.—The advertiser has paid particular attention to the one and only correct method of filling carious teeth with gold, and as he received the premium.

carious teeth with gold, and as he received the premium at the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, he will load decayed teeth and warrant them Price \$1.

Artificial Teeth.—Persons desirous of having artificial teeth, can have the Mineral or unchangeable teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their perfectly natural appearance and utility. Single pivot teeth, \$2, and on gold plate lower than any other place in the city or country. Half or whole setts furnished on very low terms.

Individuals are invited to call at office, and examine apperimens. Dr. H. is permitted to refer to

specimens. Dr. H. is permitted to refer to WM. LLOYD GARRISON,

ANTI-SLAVERY PRESS! DOW and JACKSON,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and th W public, that they have materials for doing all kinds of work in their line in the best manner, and can do it on the most reasonable terms. They have just added to their establishment one of the LATEST just added to their establishment one of the LATEST IMPROVED IRON POWER PRESSES, which are well known to turn off work in a better manner, and with greater rapidity, than any press now in use.

Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed at short notice.

Anti-slavery friends are particularly unvited to call.

Boston, 1840.—15tf.

BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS,

H. L. DEVEREUX, Book and Job Printer.

(F No. 4, Water Street, Boston. 2) THE OFFICE is furnished with good type of various sizes, suitable for Book and Pamphlet work; and with all the fashionable Job Type from the principal Type Foundries, in the United States, for Cards and Fancy Jobs.

March 6.

The increase of members of the Methodist Church for the past four years has been one hundred thousand.

JUST published and for sale in pamphlet form, at 25 Cornhill, Report of the Difficulties in the Boston F. A. S. Society; price 10 cents.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A SELECTION FROM TO WRITINGS OF THE LATE DR. FOLLY BESIDES various articles which Dr. press. It is thought that a se

ophy, on Schiller and on Switzerland, were ed. He had also made considerable progress preparation of a work on Psychology, the introd to which was completed, and which it was his desire to finish.

It is proposed to collect such of these with shall appear most suitable for publication, a fix to them a memoir, prepared by Mrs. They will probably fill four dundeemo of 300 to 400 pages each, and be divided a

I do on German Literature, metading Lectures Schiller.

1 do on Moral Philosophy, and kindred subjects
1 do Miscellanies, with memoir and portrait.
The work will be delivered to subscribers, so a bound in Boards at one dollar and a quarter a volu.
An engraving, from the excellent portrait of Dr. 1 len, by Gambardella, will be given in one of the umes, which will be put to press as soon as a sum number of subscribers is obtained. The friends of Fallen. Who may receive subscribers in the friends of Fallen. Follon, who may receive subscription pa therefore requested to return them before it May, to Hilliard, Gray, & Co. Publishers, B. April 23

THEORY OF LEGISLATION BY JEREMY BENTHAM.

TRANSLATED from the Franch of M. Du by R. HILDRETH, 2 vols. 12 mo. just publis by WEEKS, JORDAN & CO. No. 121 Washing

Jeremy Bentham may be justly regarded as most original genius of his times. He has d for legislation as a science, than all other w together. The work above announced, con founded throughout upon the idea, that to be the sole guide of the legislator, ideas developed in this work are as now

aportant. It is a remarkable fact, that acither the wor lished by Bentham himself, with the ex-or two of the least important, nor the c Dumont, are to be found in any of they

ies are equally deficient treatise on legislation ought to be in the

Mr. Beckwith's Family School

AT WEST NEWTON, MASS. THE Rev. Geo. C. Beckwith will open second Wednesday in May, his Fasuri designed to receive lads over six years of age only instruct them in all the branches prepared to the second with the branches prepared to the second seco ble almost every hour of the day durin

Teams. For tuition, board, washing, fulights, \$40 a quarter. Only two terms, tweeks, commencing permanently on the first I in May and November.

als from the best sources, may nation to the Principal, and Circular hill, Boston
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New York To ADVERTISERS. Heretofore it has n able extent, believing that our columns, to a moderate exic As our paper has a wide call political parties and nerination, and as our subscrit the most enterprising and er munity, we can confidently er friends or opposers of al find it for their interest to a portunity now presented of their customers. Book-se literary, scientific or religious am of advertising qu of the religious papers umns all works which relat forms of the day, whether pl class of people feel so lively subjects as the readers of ar chanics, also, of all classes,

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